The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3092. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Meaning of the Recent Order to Hurry Forward Troops.

Delay and Routine to be Dispensed with.

RUMORS OF REBEL MOVEMENTS.

The Potomac Flotilla Materially Strengthened.

Further Regulations in Reference to Passes.

Rumored Capture of the Privateer Sumter.

The Bark Joseph Maxwell of Philadelphia a Prize.

Further Captures by the Jeff Davis.

Gen. Wool in Command at Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

There was much alarm manifested in Washington to-day, caused by the promulgation of the order from the War Department directing soldiers to be sent forward without waiting for the filling up of regiments, which was construed as indicating a want of troops at this point. That is not the cause of the order, which had its origin in a desire to avoid the delays and routine to which recruits have been subjected, and to save those forming companies the expense of subsisting their men while waiting to be organized into regiments. Military men will appreciate the forethought and justice of this order.

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

It has probably been settled that the Government will hereafter retain all prisoners of war pirates, and those arrested on charges of treason, until the conclusion of the contest. Then, they will be dealt with as they merit—the ringleaders being made such examples of as will deter demagogues from again crying war upon the Government.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Col. G. H. THOMAS, United States Army, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. JAS. SHIELDS, now of California, has also been appointed a Brigadier-General, and SAML. A. WAINWRIGHT has been appointed a Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry United States Army.

COURT MARTIAL.

A general Court Martial for the trial of regulars has been organized, and commenced its sessions to-day. Lieut.-Col. H. DAY is the President, and Lieut. J. MCMULLEN is Judge Advocate.

THE REMAINS OF COL. CAMERON.

The members of the Masonic Fraternity of Alexandria have preferred a request to the rebel commanders for permission to remove the remains of Col. CAMERON, and present them to the widow of the deceased. It is probable the request will be complied with.

VESSELS FOR THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

The Navy Department continues to be very busily engaged in the purchase of vessels for the blockading squadron. No vessel yet offered, that was reported fit for servic by the Inspectors, and for which the owner would take a fair price, has been refused. As I have before said, the Department will exhaust the resources of the country, if necessary, to render the blockade efficient.

GRANTING PASSES.

The rule with regard to giving passes has been still further restricted, the following being issued to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS CITY GUARD, Aug. 17, 1861.

To whom passes will be granted to cross the Potomac:

First—To officers and soldiers on duty, and they must exhibit their orders.

Second—Sutlers, who must show their authority.

Third—Citizens, to transact important business, who must have their applications indorsed by some well-known, loyal and responsible person.

N. B.—No passes will be granted to citizens whose only purpose is to gratify their curiosity or to make a pleasure excursion. No passes will be granted to colored persons, unless accompanied by a responsible citizen to vouch for their character and business.

By command of Brig.-Gen. PORTER.

W. W. AVERELL, A. A. A. G.

POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Attorney-General, in response to an inquiry from the Secretary of the Interior, as to how far the general powers of the Secretary of the Interior, over the accounts of District Attorneys and Marshals were effected, by the recent act which gives to Attorney-General supervision of the business of those offices, has delivered an opinion that the act in question only meant to subject District Attorneys and Marshals to the direction of the Attorney-Generals in the discharge of their official duties, and to require them to make report to him regularly as to the state of their official business, but that the settlement of their accounts of fees and expenses still remained under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and the Accounting Officers of the Government.

AN ARTESIAN WELL AT MANASSAS.

The rebels are boring for an artesian well at Manassas, that their troops may no longer suffer from the want of water, or be subject to have their supplies cut off from Bull Run.

THE NEW OATH.

The new oath prescribed by act of Congress was administered to-day to the heads of bureaus and clerks in the Treasury Department.

MR. FAULKNER'S ACCOUNTS.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER's accounts are now before the Fifth Auditor, for examination. He makes a charge for thirty days' salary, as the time occupied in returning from Paris to Washington. Mr. DALLAS only charged for eighteen days' time from London.

APPOINTMENTS.

JAS. E. DALLIDA has been appointed United States District-Attorney for Colorado.

FOUGHT AT BULL RUN.

I learn that a son of Ex-Minister FAULKNER, a boy of seventeen years of age, fought in the rebel ranks at Bull Run, side by side with a son of Ex-Congressman BOTELER.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe. She had been some days expected, and she passed up the river without any obstruction or difficulty. She passed Mathias Point and Aquia Creek in the night. She brought eleven large cutters, to be fitted out with suitable armament and used in service in shallow water.

The steamers *Jacob Bell* and *Underwriter* also arrived at the Navy-yard, and will be at once fitted up as gunboats.

THE MUTINEERS.

The mutineers of the New-York Thirteenth and the Maine Second are still on the *Powhatan* at the Navy-yard. They have been troubled with sickness, but arrangements have been made to provide them with more spacious quarters.

The trial of the mutineers of the New-York Seventy-ninth was postponed by permission of the War Department until Wednesday. Gen. EWEN, of New-York, is here to see that they are provided with counsel. Major BIDDLE acts as Judge Advocate.

WATCHING ON THE POTOMAC.

A large number of boats, heavily armed, are watching the points on the Potomac where it is said rebel troops are likely to try a crossing. They will have a lively time if they make the attempt.

RUMORS.

We have all sorts of rumors again to-night. One is a positive statement that JOHNSTON has crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, with twenty thousand men; while there is a story that BEAUREGARD is crossing, with about the same number, at Occoquan Creek, and that DAVIS, in person, is leading the assault upon the intrenchments on the Potomac side. Of course, all these stories are idle rumors, having no foundation in truth, but they have served to create a great deal of excitement among the residents.

I am reliably informed that the rebels in Baltimore were yesterday offering to bet that within a week the communications between Baltimore and Washington would be broken up.

THE CABINET.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, returned to Washington this morning, so that all the Cabinet officers will be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

RETURNED.

Mr. JOHN HAY, Private Secretary to the President, who accompanied Mrs. LINCOLN to Long Branch, has returned, and resumed the duties of his office.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is daily adding to his staff the best officers in the service, embracing the strongest talent in the respective arms of the service.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The following letters are fair specimens of those found in a recently intercepted mail-bag, the first being a translation:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3, 1861.

DEAR FELIX: On politics I will not say much. The last important affair is still too fresh not to be in good spirits about it. Moreover, I alone know pretty well what is unknown to the public. I write, for instance, the commercial reports of the English Consul to his Government at home. I can assure you I can see daylight, and we will soon have full sunshine. I have read RUSSELL's private letter about the battle, and he completely disposes of the Yankees. Lord LYONS' last good saying was that he would say to SEWARD, (a vile snake,) if you will not admit that the Southerners have belligerent rights, you must now admit that they are a belligerent power.

You may rest assured that the South will be independent, and soon become greater than the North, for true wealth is here, and not at the North; because the soil here produces everything that is necessary, and moreover yields immense values in cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., as extras.

In the products of the earth, the South is the greatest country. I hope Hamburg will soon give us direct steam-navigation. In January we expcct to be in full business, for England will and must break up the blockade. I have still later information, which still more confirms me in the belief that England and France will soon acknowledge us.

(Signed.) MORRIS SELIGMAN

Another letter in the same mail-bag is as follows:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR JOHN: The Lincoln Government has stopped the mails, and I avail myself of our good friends ROBT. MURE and JOHN PAUL going over, which they have to do by a very circuitous route, to reach the steamer *Africa* at New-York by the time she leaves for Liverpool on the 14th inst.

After speaking of private affairs, the writer continues:

We are in the midst of a war, but our streets are quiet. We have gained a great victory over the Yankee Army in Virginia. The movements of our Army are secret, but we will probably have startling news soon. I am sure that the intelligent people of Europe must long ere this have seen the vast superiority of Southern men and principles. I hope that you have read the message of the Northern President, (LINCOLN,) and then that of our President, (JEFFERSON DAVIS.) What a contrast! We have a well-organized Government, with a good Constitution. The Northern Government is a total wreck—infatuated, lawless, barbarous. Our harbor is still blockaded, and of course we have a scarcity of such articles as hay, butter, coffee, tea, etc., but notwithstanding, we have plenty of the staff of life. The crops of cotton, rice and corn are most abundant, for in a country where slave-labor is employed the cultivation of the land goes on uninterruptedly during war. It is not so in the Northern States. They are in a desperately bad condition. They have no market for their produce—their manufactories are all stopped—they have no cotton to work upon, and if they had the only market for their fabrics was the South, who, by a high tariff, were obliged to take their goods at their own price. In fact their business is completely paralyzed, and I fully expect to see a revolution there very soon. Their government must have drawn upon it the contempt and disgust of all the enlightened Powers of Europe. I wish I could send you now and then some of our papers, but there is no present chance of doing so. Your affectionate brother,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER GORDON.

Soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encampments instead of at the Post-office. Packages containing them are sent there in charge of responsible persons—hence the importance of their distant correspondents being particular in designating the name and company of regiments.

The Post-office Department in advertising for proposals for mail locks, reserved the power to reject all the locks offered. It is understood the number of novel and meritorious locks for other purposes than the mail, offered under the advertisement, was unusually large, but that from considerations of economy and security the Department will readopt the use of its own lock, the clam-shell padlock, of which it owns the patent, and which, with certain modifications, making a new key necessary, is, all things considered, believed to be the best mail-lock yet produced.

Capt. H. C. PRATT, of the Second Artillery of Massachusetts, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army, and W. C. HANNA and S. C. STEVENSON, of Indiana, have been appointed additional Paymasters.

The fears for the safety of the steamer *Baltimore*, in the employ of the Government, are relieved, that vessel having been detained at Fortress Monroe by a storm.

The case of Capt. A. G. DALLAS, of the Twelfth Infantry, has been examined into, and it having been shown that his rejection by the Senate was through a misapprehension of the facts, the President has directed his reappointment.

SAM'L A. WAINWRIGHT has also been appointed Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry by the President.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, of California, has been appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers.

The War Department has received from the Governors addressed in the late General Order, the most enthusiastic and patriotic responses to the call for additional troops. As it is known the Cabinet are a unit on the measures for the prosecution of hostilities, the attacks on members of the Administration are regarded here as intended to thwart its policy of its effective operations.

Commander LIVINGSTON, of the steamer *Penguin*, writing to the Navy Department under date of the 15th inst., communicates interesting particulars of his blockading operations off Cape Feri, stating, among other things, that chasing the *Louisa*, of Wilmington, N. C., he brought her within reach of his guns, when she ran ashore, keeled over, filled with water, and became a wreck. She intended going to the West Indies with a cargo of lumber, and return with coffee.

The Captain of the British ship *Gladiator* had sent him a communication, pointing out several localities unblockaded, a fact as well known to Commander LIVINGSTON as to Her Majesty's officer. The Navy Department will soon remedy these deficiencies.

Official information has been received here that the vessel from the South, with Confederate ship papers, only entered Newport, R. I., under stress of weather, and that on the person of a French passenger was found a letter authorizing him to purchase blankets, coffee, iron, &c. It is supposed his intention was to ship these articles to some port in North Carolina, either in a French or English vessel, as it is claimed that foreigners may rightfully take advantage of an ineffective blockade.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

In the skirmish yesterday at Pohick Church, Capt. BOYD's Company of Philadelphia Cavalry behaved most nobly, charging after the Confederate cavalry for three miles.

JACOB BECK, who was slain, lived at No. 20 Beck-street, below Swanson. He was buried to-day, with military honors.

JOHN V. WILLIAMS, living at No. 110 South Water street, and WASHINGTON LANCASTER, No. 1,112 Passayunk Road, were taken prisoners by becoming detached from the main body. Two of the Confederates are known to have been killed.

The Court-martial in session here investigating the charges preferred against Col. MILES, adjourned today until the 15th of September. The prosecution had closed, and five witnesses for Col. MILES had been heard, when an order was received from Washington adjourning the Court, and granting a furlough to the Colonel up to that time. The object of the order is not publicly known.

By order of the Provost-Marshal between forty and fifty barrels of porter, ale and lager-bier, were to day emptied into the street, the proprietor persisting in selling to the soldiers after repeated warnings.

GEN. WOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 18,
via BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 19.

Gen. WOOL assumed command at Old Point this morning. Lieut. C. C. CHURCH is acting as Adjutant-General. The presence of Gen. WOOL is already having a good effect upon the troops.

The volunteer regiments are fast receiving their new uniforms, and their condition is in every respect improving.

Heavy firing was heard this morning at Willoughby Point. The Confederates are probably trying the range of their batteries.

Capt. WALES' company of New-York light cavalry is already well organized, and it is hoped that the regiment of which it is a part will soon be completed.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 19.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock to-day 300 rebel cavalry came down to the landing at the ferry. Two companies of GORDON's Second Massachusetts Regiment fired and the rebels retreated. It is known that two were killed and five wounded. Our troops were unhurt.

The rebels are still on the outskirts at Harper's Ferry, watching the movements of our troops.

Col. GORDON's regiment is on guard at Harper's Ferry.

ANOTHER SECESSION PAPER CLEANED OUT.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, Aug. 19—10 P. M.

The office of the *Sentinel*, a paper advocating peace and compromise, is now being gutted by a mob.

Col. PHILIP JOHNSON, the member of Congress elect from this District, has been burned in effigy, and made to show his colors. The riot still prevails, and there is great excitement.

ARREST OF PIERCE BUTLER.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

PIERCE BUTLER was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, by order of Secretary CAMERON. He was taken to New-York this evening, *en route* for Fort Hamilton.

The arrest of PIERCE BUTLER was followed by the arrests of WM. B. REED, late Minister to China; GEORGE M. WHARTON, late Unitrd States District Attorney; CHARLES BROWN, Ex-Collector of the Port, and DAVID SOLOMAN. It is stated that BUTLER's arrest was caused by intercepted letters giving information to the enemy.

THE RECENT BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK, MISSOURI.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 19.

Letters from the battle-field at Wilson's Creek, says the Confederates were surprised by 10,000 men on each side of Camp Churchill.

Col. PARROTT's Texas regiment was badly cut up. After six hours' conflict Gen. SIEGEL was routed, and reached Springfield with a dozen men. Confederate loss, killed, 265; wounded, —. National loss, killed, 800; wounded, 1,000. Six cannon rnd several hundred stand of arms were captured.

The report has been officially confirmed.

THE STEAMER MARION NOT SEIZED.

The rumor which became prevalent yesterday that the steamer *Marion* had been seized, under the President's proclamation, on account of her part ownership by Charleston merchants, is untrue. She was briefly detained for the purpose of receiving dispatches from the President for Fort Pickens.

THE PRIVATEERS.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The schooner *Hannibal*, of Bangor, Capt. WENTWORTH, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Guadaloupe, W. I., which place she left on the 2d of August, brings intelligence that news was received at St. Thomas on the 3d inst., by a steamer direct from Curaçoa, that the rebel privateer *Sumter* had been captured by one of our men-of-war, name not understood.

It is stated that the *Sumter* had lost a man at Curaçoa, and being unable to find him, left for a cruise, to return in a few days. Meantime, an American man-of-war came into port, and lay in wait for her. When the *Sumter* returned she fell into the hands of our frigate, and was at last dates lying in the port with a Union flag flying.

This statement was probably obtained while passing St. Thomas from some vessel spoken at sea, which accounts for the fact that the name of the United States man-of-war was not understood. If the report is true, it will no doubt be confirmed from other sources in a few days.

CAPTURE OF THE BARK JOSEPH MAXWELL BY THE SUMTER.

Mr. J. R. KOOKEN, Ex-United States Consul at Cienfuegos, who came passenger in the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived last evening, informs us that the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of and from Philadelphia, for Laguyra, was captured by the steam-privateer *Sumter*, on the 27th of July, off Porto Cabello. Lieut. HANKS, and a prize-crew of five men, were put on board, taking the Captain of the bark and part of her crew on board the steamer. The *Joseph Maxwell* was taken into Cienfuegos, but was ordered to leave within twenty-four hours. In the meantime, arrangements had been made to run her ashore fifteen miles eastward of Cienfuegos, which was done, and the cargo, consisting of flour, rice, tobacco, and butter, was taken to Cienfuegos and sold, and a part of it had been paid for. The prize-master and his five men had been sent to Havana, by the Governor of Cienfuegos, as ship-wrecked seamen.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The bark *Kanawha*, Capt. SWINNESTON, which has arrived at this port, reports that, on the 5th inst., when in lat. 32°, long. 73°, he spoke the brig *Francis Jave*, of and from Baltimore, for the West Indies, which vessel reported having been spoken by a privateer the day previous.

FURTHER CAPTURES BY THE JEFF. DAVIS.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The schooner *Windward*, Capt. PARTRIDGE, from Turks Island, Aug. 1, arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 17th inst. The *Windward* was captured by the *Jeff. Davis* on the 4th inst., in lat. 28, lon. 67.

The next day the *Jeff. Davis* captured the brig *Santa Clara*, of Eastport, loaded with sugar and molasses, and bounded from Porto Rico to Boston.

The *Jeff. Davis* then put twenty-two men, taken from various vessels previously captured, put them on board the *Windward*, and let them go.

The bark *Alvarado*, from Cape Town for Boston, has been captured by a privateer. We have not learned the particulars as yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The mate of the bark *Alvarado* reports that she was captured July 21, lat. 26 N., lon. 60.19 W., by the *Jeff. Davis*. A prize crew were put on board, and the crew of the bark, with the exception of Capt. WHITING and his wife, transferred to the privateer. The bark sailed the next morning for the South.

Aug. 5 she captured the brig *Santa Clara*, and treated her in the same manner,—Mr. JANES and four of the bark's crew going as a part of the prize crew. The same day they transferred myself and the remaider of the crew to the schooner *Windward*, from Turk's Island for Holmes Hole. When I left the privateer she had only 21 men, all told, aboard.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Aug. 18.

While Col. STEGEL's Fifth Missouri Reserve Corps, and Col. WORTHINGTON's Fifth Iowa, were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms, by Secessionists from the banks, killing one, and wounding seven or eight of the troops. There is great excitement among ihe people along the river, in consequence of greatly exaggerated accounts of the battle near Springfield, which is represented as a great victory for the Secessionists.

TRENTON, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 17.

Messengers bring information that Col. HECKER, who left here Thursday evening with his regiment, surprised a body of some 400 rebels, near Fredericksburgh, early yesterday morning, and captured all their camp equippage, and ate the breakfast which they had just prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken.

Gen. PRENTIS has arrived and taken command of all the forces in this second.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 18.

Capt. EMMETT MCDONALD was in town to-day. He reports that Capt. CHAS. C. ROGERS, Aid-de-Camp to Gov. JACKSON, and Capt. STEPHEN A. COLEMAN, both of St. Louis, were killed in the battle of the 10th. Also, that BEN MCCULLOCH's force before the battle was 22,000 strong, and their killed and wounded amounted to 2,500 to 3,000.

Gen. SIEGEL received his commission as a Brigadier-General on Saturday, and assumed command of the National forces yesterday.

Capt. MCDONALD was escorted beyond the lines yesterday, and sent on his way to Springfield. He, no doubt, gained much reliable information of the position and strength of our forces, &c., as it is said he had the freedom of our camp under his flag of truce.

Our wounded at Springfield are reported to be doing well.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following:

Gen. STERLING PRICE has issued a proclamation at Sprinfield, to the effect that a great victory has been won; that Northern oppressors of Missouri have been driven back; that every one belonging to the Home Guard organization will be regarded and treated as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy; but his protection would extend to such who quietly return to their homes and allow the Southern feeling to prevail; and that whoever recognizes the Provisional Government of Misosuri, will be considered as an enemy to the State, and dealt with accordingly.

Capt. MCDONALD reports that Gens. PRICE and CLARK were slightly, and Brigadier-Gen. SLOCK seriously wounded, in the late engagement. Also, Col. BAY, formerty the captain of JACKSON's Body Guard. Capt. MCDONALD was very anxious to get to St. Louis, but his application was refused. He asked many questions with a view of ascertaining how many troops, cannon, &c., there are at that city, and what preparations are being made to resist an attack.

LOSS OF THE FIRST MISSOURI REGIMENT, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The First Missouri Regiment, Col. ANDREWS commanding, went into the action at Springfield 720 strong, of which number 77 were killed, 218 wounded, (of which 93 are severely so,) and 17 missing. About one-third of the wounded of this regiment were left in the hospital at Springfield, and are now prisoners.

The First Iowa Regiment arrived last night from Rolla. It is understood that they will be paid off here. A large number of them express a determination to reënlist.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN AT THIS PORT.

How the News of the National Reverse in Virginia was Received Abroad.

The Battle as Described by the Correspondent of the London Times.

The Comments of the London Press.

The Victory Unsurpassed by Austerlitz and Solferino.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 7th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices have been anticipated, in their general features, by the telegraphic abstract forwarded from the *Bohemian*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

We add, however, various extracts and details of the highest interest, especially a brilliant letter of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, descriptive of the disaster at Bull Run.

The *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette* says: The number of wrecks during July was 91; making a total during the present year of 1,117.

The amount to which the subscriptions to the national loan have been made by the public now reaches 900,000,000.

The news from Naples is more satisfactory.

A Parliament paper just issued shows that the cost of constructing Cape Race lighthouse was £7,358,187. The expenses incurred since December, 1856, up to March, 1861, was £2,262. The amount received during that period from the toll of 1-16 of a penny per ton, was £2,560.

A dispatch from Madrid, of Aug. 4, says: "According to news received here, the commander of the Spanish squadron before Port au Prince granted the Hatian Government a delay of forty-eight hours, in order to obtain compliance with his demand for a salute and a pecuniary indemnity. Both were granted.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Description of the Engagement by Mr. Russell, Special Correspondent of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

After I had closed my letter to-day, the real nature of MCDOWELL's position was communicated to me. He advanced his left somewhat, with the view of turning the enemy's right if possible; but a careful reconnoissance convinced him that BEAUREGARD had fortified himself so strongly in a position which nature had made sufficiently formidable, that he could not persist in his design of attacking him on that point with any chance of success. Still less could he venture with safety to make a turning movement under the eyes of his enemy, in a country full of difficulties. Bull Run is a stream, larger than a rivulet, and not sufficiently dignified in this land of big waters to be called a river, which intersects the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and the road from Centreville south, running through a succession of gorges and hills, between steep wooded banks—a kind of Alma, which the Confederates have occupied strongly in advance of the main line of their defences. Gen. MCDOWELL, brought up by the defences and by the intrenchments commanding the roads and passages, is now engaged in a careful examination of the whole line, and will possibly feel his way towards the enemy's left, and, if there should be any comparative weakness discovered there, he will concentrate with the view of forcing it. In his march on the 18th, MCDOWELL's advance under TYLER became engaged with the enemy, and an affair of artillery took place, the result of which seems to have been the repulse of the Nationalists. Very exaggerated statements were circulated in reference to their loss on both sides, and the skirmish has been, as usual, called "a battle." The Confederates will be encouraged by the action, and the Nationalists will not be by any means better disposed for the hard work before them. I observe that the Nationalists do not speak with confidence of immediate success or certain victory, whereas all the Southerners have expressed a perfect conviction as to their superiority. Their friends—and there are many in this city, particularly among the women—speak in the same tone. It is difficult to understand the source of this complete self-reliance, and of the utter contempt in which that North which is threatening half Europe is held by the people of the States in America which set it at defiance.

SATURDAY, July 20.

The Head-quarters' report is that the whole loss on the 18th was 24 killed and wounded. Lieut.-Col. CALLUM, of the Engineers, has gone over to Centreville to see if he can be of assistance to the General, and to report on the actual state of affairs, and up to a late hour last night no movement of consequence took place, nor was there any renewal of long-range practice. The Confederates are resting on heir arms, but the delay will be of great service to them, inasmuch as they can get any reinforcements they require from the rear. The halt will produce an unfavorable impression on the country, and on the Army, unless it be followed by a speedy move. The reports, which did not, I hope, go beyond New-York, that Manassas had been abandoned, are, of course, untrue. As far as I can learn of the country, there is no means of getting out of his position left open to MCDOWELL without an engagement, unless he falls back on the line of his advance. In all probability, therefore, he will attack his enemy on the very spot selected by the latter as his best position. More will be known before the dispatch of the next mail. Should there be a conflict, the politicians say it promises to be one of the most bloody that have ever taken place on this continent. The preponderance of guns is with the enemy, but MCDOWELL has more field artillery. The war without is a contrast to the calm of Congress. I went down to the Senate to-day, and on my way a crowd of men and boys, shouting and running in a cloud of dust, attracted my attention. The crowd were encompassing a body of soldiers, in the midst of whom were fifteen Confederate prisoners, who had been taken at Fairfax Court-house. These prisoners were marching along bravely with their guard, and held their heads up stoutly, many of them taller than the soldiers under whose custody they were going to the Adjutant-General's office. A mob is generally cruel, little boys *en masse* are certainly so, and therefore it was not to be wondered at if the cries I heard were very hostile to the prisoners. There was not one of them probably who did not believe he would have made his entry into Washington under very different circumstances. Although the departure of MCDOWELL's corps has diminished the number of soldiers and officers in the streets of Washington, enough remain behind to constitute almost the majority of the groups round the shops or the papers up and down the thoroughfares. Numbers of soldiers also flock to the Capitol, and the galleries open to the public present a fair show of the immense variety of uniforms which distinguish the motley and enormous armies on both sides. On entering the Senate to-day I found Mr. LATHAM talking to distant California with vigor and some effect. He appeared to blame both sides, but cast the preponderance of his censure against the violence of the South. At the close of his speech the Senate went into Executive session, and, as is usual under the circumstances, sat with closed doors.

As the Senator from California was considered to be merely making a speech, the Senators, as is often the case, were not present in the Chamber in any great numbers. Their chairs were empty, their desks were covered with papers, and the House had a very vacant, uninteresting air, which was not at all diminished by the crowded galleries. The number of ladies fluttering their fans in the heated air gives an Exeter Hall look to the place, not at all suggestive of wisdom or dignity in debate, and the sleepy soldiers and civilians who bob their heads about in the midst of the oration contribute to the undignified aspect of the Senate in the present juncture of affairs. The galleries, which constitute such a remarkable feature in the Chamber, run round the four sides of the square, and the front row is not more than 15 or 16 feet above the floor. They are not supported on pillars, but are actually a part of the House, and the walls which rise from the floor of the Chamber to the front row are the sides of the apartment itself. There are five rows of commodious seats, rising in tiers, and receding to the outer wall, and the flat ceiling, I should think, is not more than 15 feet above the heads of the persons on the back seats. These walls are all profusely gilt and highly decorated around the cornices, angles, and mouldings, and are divided into panels and borders, which break the monotony of the plain surface at some cost of simple good taste. The ceiling is also divided into numerous compartments, and is very lavishly gilded, burnished, and colored. Each square compartment is filled with colored glass, containing allegorical transparent figures and emblems, through which the light falls on the floor. Opposite the door, in a kind of recess or alcove, is the chair of the presiding officer—the Lord Chancellor—of the Senate. There is a small table in front of it, and below, on a small estrade, is the table of the clerks, underneath and at the sides of which are the desks of the official reporters and the places of the pages of the Senate. The reporters for the public Press sit in the gallery immediately above the President's head, those in the front row alone being well accommodated, as far as I could judge, with either a sight or a hearing of the speakers. The desks and seats of the Senators are disposed in semicircles with the diameter parallel to the side of the House, and in the centre of which is the chair of the President. Beside each chair is a spittoon. Outside the semicircumference is a vacant space called "the floor," and detached benches or sofas are placed along the walls beneath the galleries for strangers who may be honored by the privilege of "the floor" on the introduction of Senators during the debates. The Opposition, if it can be called so, sit on the Speaker's right, in the seats occupied by the old Democratic party. They number perhaps 10 or 11 Senators, and among them are four who are regarded as Secessionists. Of these the chief is Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a tall, dark, swarthy man, with a square head covered with sleek dark hair, and large square jaws and chin, indicative of resolution and self reliance, which he has, indeed, exhibited in taking his place in the Senate in defiance of the ill-concealed aversion of his brother Senators. The pages are continually going to and fro amid the seats in answer to the becks of the Senators, or carrying in the cards and notes of persons outside. As I was speaking to Mr. SUMNER a note was brought to him from one of his constituents. The man heard that his brother was killed yesterday at Bull Run, and wanted a pass to go out and find his body; and Mr. SUMNER at once wrote a note to Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD to speed poor GORDON FRAZER on his errand. At another time a knot of Senators assembled on the floor, and listened eagerly to some one who had news to tell, nor did they disperse till the President's hammer and words called them to order. The news was that "Gen. M'DOWELL had carried Bull Run without firing a shot. Seven regiments had attacked the position and carried it at the point of the bayonet." Great satisfaction was expressed in the lobby outside. It was added by some that Gen. SCOTT had given M'DOWELL till mid-day to-morrow to be in possession of Manassas. Alas! soon there appeared one of the President's household, who declared that Mr. LINCOLN had not heard a word of the good news, and that Gen. SCOTT was in equal ignorance of the success. All this time Mr. LATHAM is exercitating, and just as I settle down to recover the clew of his argument in come the active little pages laden with bundles of letters and newspapers, which they proceed to distribute at the various desks. The mail is in. It is a difficult matter I see for a United States Senator to fix or command his audience. I expected to hear a debate, but when the applause from the galleries had subsided on Mr. LATHAM's resuming his seat no one rose to reply, and the public were driven forth, as an executive session was about to commence. Little bits of gossip, however, are gathered up. A friend of Mr. SEWARD has moved in the other House for the production of his dispatches. Such being the case, there is no reason why they should not see the light in England. In America the Minister has, however, a power of mutilation. He can omit passages it is not good for the world at large to know. Gen. PATTERSON is to be supersded by Gen. BANKS, who has shown so much energy at Baltimore that, though a civilian, it is thought he will act with vigor in the field. On the 17th, PATTERSON marched from Bunker Hill, Va., but did not proceed to Winchester, where Gen. JOHNSTON, at the head of the Confederates, was awaiting him in equal force, with the advantage of intrenchments and fortifications in his front. PATTERSON led his column to Charlestown, on the east of his enemy. He intends to open communications with Harper's Ferry, to rebuild the bridge there, and restore the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, thus facilitating the operations of the corps in Western Virginia very considerably, and throwing open the communications with Baltimore and Maryland and all the North. It is just reported that JOHNSTON has evacuated Winchester. It would seem that PATTERSON's movements have been very judicious if such is the case, but changes and promotions here are not always dependent on merit, and it may be that the General has failed in some important operation intrusted to him. Mr. Secretary CAMERON and Gen. SCOTT are not on good terms—at least, there is no *entente cordiale* between them. In any controversy before the public, Mr. CAMERON knows that his military rival would carry the day, and he does not desire such an issue. He is an able man, but *armis cedant togæ*, and Gen. SCOTT is now master of the situation.

The papers which have just come in afford much amusement to the officers, who naturally turn to the accounts of the action at Bull Run, if it is worthy of the name of action. The tone of these dispatches is sometimes, to say the least of it, peculiar to the exigencies of the telegraph wire. What is to be thought of a General who "was exposed to the enemy's fire for nearly four hours?" Yet Gen. TYLER did it all—it was his duty, perhaps, and the enemy's fire was not deadly. But, oh, sons of battle, what was he to the "representatives of the Press," who we are told by the modest chronicler "stood their ground, as well as any, in spite of the shot, shell, and rifle balls that whizzed past them *for hours!*" Discriminating projectiles truly. But then "the firing of the enemy was very wild." However, the haste and confusion of the retreat, which was very like a runaway match, was due "to the inefficiency and cowardice of some of the officers." "Masked batteries" and the wind of shot play a very important part in these engagements.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The Army of the North is fairly moving at last, and all the contending voices of lawyers and disputants will speedily be silenced by the noise of the cannon. Let no one suppose that the war will be decided in one or two battles, or conclude from any present successes of the Nationals that they will not meet with stern opposition as they advance. The Confederates uniformly declared to me, after their failure to take either Faneuil Hall or the Capital, they would wait in Virginia and "entice" the Nationals into certain mysterious traps, where they would be "destroyed to a man." There is great reliance placed on "masked batteries" in this war, and the country is favorable to their employment; but nothing can prove more completely the unsteady character of the troops than the reliance which is placed on the effects of such works; and indeed, there is reason to think that there have been panics on both sides—at Great Bethel as well as at Laurel Hill. The telegraph is faster than the post, and all the lucubrations of to-day may be falsified by the deeds of to-morrow. The Senate and Congress are sitting in the Capitol, within the very hearing of the guns and the sight of the smoke of the conflict which is now raging in Virginia. Senators and Congressmen are engaged in disputations and speeches, while soldiers are working out the problem in their own way, and it is within the range of possibility that a disastrous battle may place the Capital in the hands of the Confederates; and the news that has just come in that the latter have passed Bull Run, a small river which flows into the Potomac below Alexandria, crossing the railroad from that place, is a proof that Fairfax Court-house was abandoned for a reason. It is stated that the Confederates have been repulsed by the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment and the Seventy-ninth (Scotch) N. Y. Volunteers, and as soon as this letter has been posted I shall proceed to the field (for the campaign has now fairly commenced) and ascertain the facts. If the Confederates force the left of MCDOWELL's Army, they will obtain possession of the line to Alexandria, and may endanger Washington itself. The design of BEAUREGARD may have been to effect this object while he engaged the bulk of the Nationalists at Manassas Junction, which you must not confound with Manassas Gap. The reports of guns were heard this morning in the direction of the Junction, and it is probable that MCDOWELL, advancing from Centreville, has met the enemy, prepared to dispute his passage. There are some stories in town to the effect that Gen. TYLER has met

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE & KENTUCKY.

Terrible State of Things in Tennessee—East Tennessee in Danger and Calls for Help—Kentucky Constantly Outraged and Threatened—Designs of Breckinridge, Magoffin and their Tennessee Confederates—To Avoid the Condition of Missouri Kentucky Must do her whole Duty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

Fresh outrages are daily committed by rebel Tennesseeans against loyal Tennesseeans, the Government of the United States, and Kentucky as a member of the United States. The Tennessee traitors, acting under orders from Richmond, are bent on expelling, imprisoning or putting to death as an alien enemy every East Tennesseean who still avows himself an American citizen, or refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Confederate Government, and to take, on bended knees, the Confederate oath. Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is banished from his home in Nashville, and obliged to leave to the mercies of the rebels his aged and bedridden wife. Hon. THOMAS NELSON, a member elect of the National Congress, on his way to Washington, is arrested for "treason." Parson BROWNLOW'S Knoxville *Whig* is stopped by the rebel soldiery under ZOLLICOFFER, and he may have to flee or suffer martyrdom. JOHNSON and ETHERIDGE would not now be safe a moment at their respective homes without large body-guards, nor reach their homes without them.

Something should speedily be done for East and all other loyal Tennesseeans. They are crying to us for help. We are daily receiving from them most imploring appeals. Their uniform tenor is this: "Many good and loyal citizens are taken by the mob and made to swear to protect their villainous Confederacy, and where they refuse they are beaten with the swords of traitors and held as prisoners of war. If the Government does not arm us and send us some help we must suffer dreadfully. If the Union men were well armed they would soon redeem Tennessee. I assure you we have the majority in Tennessee, but the course they are taking with us is driving many to acknowledge the justice of the rebel cause. The sooner we get arms the better for us and our cause." They are not armed nor drilled enough to defend themselves. They want the support of first-rate Kentucky officers and troops. Ten thousand Kentuckians, under experienced National officers, should take and hold Cumberland Gap. Every other avenue to East Tennessee, should, as soon as possible, by guarded by Government troops. Ten thousand should be stationed at Knoxville. ZOLLICOFFER'S forces should be dislodged and driven from every strategic point in or about East Tennessee. Gen. ANDERSON, Lieut. NELSON, Gen. ROUSSEAU, and Col. FRY—all Kentuckians, competent to command or recruit—will find their services soon needed. They can easily raise in a month 10.000 or more capital riflemen in the Sixth District alone (our southeastern mountain District) to prevent any rebel encroachment upon Kentucky soil, and to protect all avenues of communication and preserve perfect freedom of intelligence and intercourse between loyal Kentuckians and East Tennesseeans.

How Kentucky can much longer endure the insults and outrages of the Tennessee mobocrats, I cannot see. They embargo our commerce, control solely for rebel uses and ends every railroad, turnpike and river which crosses or touches the Tennessee borders, cut off all communication by Press, letter or telegraph, with our Southern friends, invade our soil, steal our arms, impress or spirit away our young men, employ renegades to dog our steps, to spy, spot and report us, and to smuggle off contraband goods and contraband information on railroads and highways which, with telegraph lines, ought to be used entirely, from one end of them to the other, for *loyal* citizens of the United States alone, or be closed by the authorities of the United States, until they can be so used. If any Kentuckian, not known by the rebels to be all right on the rattlesnake question, dares or manages to cross the Tennessee line, he is at once quizzed, searched, inspected, arrested and thrown into jail, unless he forswears his allegiance to the United States; belies himself, if a Union man; takes all sorts of Confederate oaths, and plays the Confederate generally. A member of our Louisville Union Club is now in the Nashville jail as a "National spy," because a Nashville "spectator" saw the U. C. pin under the lapel of his coat when or after he took it off in a Nashville barber-shop. His person, property and life are in imminent danger, and so of every Union Kentuckian or Tennessean within the ruffians' grasp. What is not "subscribed" and "contributed," they "confiscate." Fellows like WITHERS, TILGHMAN, and the drunken and brutal BICKLEY, of Camp Boone, swear they will soon invade Kentucky, and they may expect to do it before our Legislature meets on the 2d prox., at the instance or by proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN himself.

I have not had a particle of confidence in BERIAH MAGOFFIN since he introduced WM. L. YANCEY to us last fall. I am confident that he and his arch-counselor, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, are and have been all the while in the conspiracy, and if they had had a convenient Legislature would have played the same game in Kentucky which CLAIB. JACKSON is playing in Missouri, and with the same tragic results. BRECKINRIDGE, BURNETT, MAGOFFIN & Co. feel in a more desperate strait than ever. More than one hundred thousand of the people of Kentucky and three-fourths of her new Legislature are, I think, determined to render those conspirators and their Tennessee confederates powerless for further mischief against her. But, meanwhile, don't be surprised at any sudden move of the conspirators to thwart us, to confound and overawe our Legislature, and to take the chances and plunge us into the horrors of civil war. They must save themselves, and so will rule and ruin us if they can. Finding their professions of neutrality unavailing and worse than useless to their cause, they may be about to abandon it altogether, and to force the people of Kentucky to array her unmistakably on one side or the other within a few weeks.

Well, if the people, the vast majority, suffer themselves or their Legislature to be confounded, upset, alarmed, undetermined, divided and distracted, like so many of their Missouri brethren have been, they may soon find the horrid secession war crowded upon them, too. But if they stand firm, cool, positive and united, proclaim that Kentucky is henceforth absolutely for the Government of the United States, enforce all the National laws upon all within their borders, guard their entire Southern border, and give a helping hand to East Tennessee, they will save Kentucky from the ravages of war, force Tennessee and other rebels to fight for secession on secession soil, and also cause such a Union uprising and reaction, right in the rebels' midst, as may of itself overwhelm and extinguish secession in Tennessee and elsewhere.

Kentucky must and will, to all practical intents and purposes, soon be unitedly and absolutely Union. I believe she cannot much longer be anything else, without becoming "the dark and bloody ground" again, without feeling the ruthless tread and gripe of bandit hordes striving to trample down her loyal sons, and to rush her out of the Union by fire and sword. Kentucky will do her whole duty. PONTIAC.

Disloyalty in Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your columns an article about spies in Washington, in which the ease with which the rebels obtain possession of Government secrets is, to a great extent, attributed to the prevalence of a disloyal tone in Washington society.

Now, although there are many in Washington, whose sentiments are not what they should be, and some who are willing to act as spies, yet their power of penetrating and revealing official secrets would be very small, were the Government and the nation true to themselves.

As a nation, we have acquired the habit of winking at and of tolerating corrupt principles in political places, and of looking at dishonesty in high officials as a thing to be laughed at and to be borne with. "These things cannot be helped, and their scandal had better be hushed up," is a very prevalent sentiment, and one which, like all cowardly and half honest feelings, gives great advantages to a resolute enemy.

Those who are in complicity with the rebels for one purpose, take care to be also in complicity for other purposes with those in our own government who are powerful enough to protect them; or at any rate they become so far informed and trusted in schemes of petty fraud, as to oblige those whose duty it would be to scrutinize their conduct to maintain a convenient blindness.

It is, moreover, of little use to look to political sentiments as guarantees of loyalty, since, among the most prominent and active in all parties, are often to be found men unscrupulous enough to undertake anything whatever for the sake of personal gain. E.

WASHINGTON, Aug 17, 1861.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE WAR.

No Terms With Traitors—The Submission of the Rebels the Sole Condition of Peace.

To the New-York State Democratic Committee:

I make no apology for criticising Democrats, since I am myself a Democrat. Nay, almost can I say, "If any other man thinketh that he hath whereof he might trust in" Democracy, "I more." For I have spent much of my life in inculcating it. Moreover, my Democracy is not a half-way but an extreme one—a Democracy as broad as mankind; and so jealous of Government as to allow its presence not only not in the church but not in the school—nowhere, indeed, save in the one legitimate Governmental office of protecting persons and property. That mine is the genuine Democracy is manifested by the little patience which the current and spurious Democracy has with it. Nor need I make an apology for praising Republicans, since I have never been one of them. And I need not fear that anything that I shall say of Democrats or Republicans will expose me to the charge of office-seeking, since I am one of the few who, at the expense of being called very eccentric and very foolish, sternly refuse to go in the ways which lead to office.

The proposition made to you a few days ago by the New-York State Republican Committee was both wise and magnanimous. It was wise in view of the wants of the country. It was magnanimous because coming from the stronger to the weaker party. I regret that it was declined. Its prompt and cordial acceptance would have strengthened the hands of the Government, and brightened the prospects of patriotism. But there is a reason given for declining it, which I much more than regret. It merits abhorrence and denunciation intense and universal. Republicans, aye all right-minded men, whether Republicans or Democrats, demand of the rebels immediate and unconditional submission. But you would have "the National Government hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered States." Is this the policy of most of the Democratic leaders in the different States?—and is their party to be rallied to espouse it? If so, then is there more reason than ever to fear the result of the war—of the war which is waged so earnestly by our foes, and with so little and so divided heart by ourselves. Gloomy indeed is the prospect if even this little heart is to be made less and the breach in this divided heart to be made wider by this threatened unpatriotic attitude of the Democratic Party! Gloomy indeed the prospect if the great Party, which comprises nearly half the men of the North, is to exhibit such a spectacle of meanness as in its espousal of this policy it will!—such a spectacle for our foe to feed his pride and strengthen his courage and build his hopes upon!

The North would be left without spirit to continue the war, after a proposed "accommodation" or compromise in her name. For what would the proposition imply but her admission that the rebels are at least partly right in their rebellion, and she at least partly wrong in resisting it?—what but her admission that our Government and Nation are either so reduced in power as not to be able to suppress a rebellion, or so reduced in dignity and self-respect as to be willing to bribe even rebels into forbearance! What, in a word, would the proposition imply but her admission that the Government and Nation are not worth preserving? For to treat with armed rebels is manifestly to throw both away. There is not a respectable monarchy on earth that would consent to do so. But far rather might *it* treat with armed traitors than *we*—we who have an open ballot-box through which wrongs can be righted. Do you say that crimes may be committed by Government as to justify the wronged in passing by the tardy and uncertain remedy of the ballot-box to seize their arms? But if it is by such crimes that this rebellion has been provoked, then it should not be put down; and you ought to be ashamed of your boast that "hundreds of thousands of your (our) brethren (Democratic brethren) have taken up arms" against it. This boast is your virtual admission that the rebels had suffered no wrongs which justified them in seeking any other than a peaceful redress. Never, that I am aware, had they suffered any wrong whatever at the hands of Government, always excepting the very great wrong of being allowed to have things their own way. Emphatically true is it that the South is our partial Government's spoiled child. And no less true is it that the North is now suffering the severe penalty of having permitted and encouraged the Government to spoil it.

A sword in one hand and a bribe in the other! We can never conquer in this wise. Possibly we might were our foe like ourselves. But neither of his hands bears messages of peace. Both are busy in dealing out death. And not only does he scorn to propose compromises, but as utterly and openly does he scorn to accept them. How exceedingly disingenuous in this light is your attempt, and is every other attempt, to make an issue with the uncompromising enemies of the rebellion by proposing compromises! You know perfectly well that there can be no compromises. Neverth less you continue to urge them. I will not say with the purpose,—though it certainly is with no other effect than to divide and destroy us.

What boots it that we are two or three times as numerous as the enemy and have ten times his wealth, if we are divided and he united?—if, whilst with him all speak one language, there are with us numberless lips, pens and presses that speak for him? Secession regiments allowed to march daily through Baltimore would not be as dangerous to our cause as are her secession Presses. And similar is the danger of such Presses in New-York. The regiments could be watched and controlled, but the demoralizing influence of the Presses cannot be hindered from going over the entire land. These Presses plead their constitutional rights! But just as sure as that the Southern conspirators, who have flung away the Constitution and armed themselves against it and the nation, have no Constitutional rights, so sure is it that they, who remain among us and yet identify themselves with the conspirators, have no constitutional rights. There is not another nation on the earth which would accord rights to persons in the circumstances of the conductors of those Presses, and this nation must either cease from such spurious and suicidal liberality or cease to live. The Constitution was not intended to afford protection to those who help on bloody war against itself and its loyal subjects. But what if there are constitutional or other laws which seem to give shelter to such traitors? The necessities of war, among which there is scarcely one more urgent than the suppression of newspapers that are in the interest of the enemy, rise high above all laws. May the mob suppress them? No—but the War Power may. That Power, which has right to break up a bridge when in its judgment the measure is called for, has right under the same condition to break up a press. But this you will say is to recognize in the War Power the boundlessness of despotic power. Admitted. And the nation, which, in a war for its very existence, hesitates at such recognition, exhibits more of the harmlessness of child's play than of the terrible earnestness of war. What makes our comparatively small foe so effective? It is that the South is so earnest and so wise as to leave her War Power untrammeled, and entirely free to use all the means of the South, and to use them as it will. This wicked war would soon have been ended, had our Government, or, in other words our War Power, felt the like liberty. Very different would have been the present condition of things if the Northern Government had felt the same liberty as the Southern to use black men. Whilst the South is wholly and hotly determined to maintain Southern Slavery and kill Northern Liberty, the North is half-heartedly in the work of maintaining both. The newspapers say that our Government has invited GARIBALDI to take part in this impracticable and ridiculous work. It cannot be true. For though our Government may feel bound to pursue this wretched policy of going for Liberty and Slavery, it could never be guilty of insulting that grand soldier of Freedom by inviting him to identify himself, his magnificent fortunes and his world-wide fame, with this wretched policy. Our Government will never invite GARIBALDI to take part with it until it shall have risen to the purpose of conquering the enemy by whatever means. Not till then will he consent to take part with it.

By the way, is there not some danger that if the North shall continue her present unfriendly and contemptuous attitude towards the 4,500,000 of Northern and Southern blacks, this attitude will, especially when combined with Southern professions and promises, have the effect to bring this mighty element into a sincere, and as appalling as sincere, identification with our foe?

Is it a wonder that every step of JEFFERSON DAVIS is confident and defiant, and that so many of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S are timid and hesitating? It is not. For whilst JEFFERSON DAVIS represents a people of one heart and one purpose, ABRAHAM LINCOLN is obliged to pause and calculate how far and how fast such men as you and the masses you influence will let him go. Unhappy man! for whilst the other President is cheered and strengthened by the entire devotion to his cause of all around him, our President is under the constant and withering remembrance that it will depend upon his success in conciliating the enemy at home whether the country will be able to conquer its other and less dangerous enemy. Simpleton that I was for believing that the shots at Fort Sumter would turn all the Republicans, yes and all the Democrats into Americans, and thus make the war a very short one! Having never worn the chains nor experienced the debauchment of party, I was ignorant how hard it is to break the one or get cured of the other.

You profess to be in favor of "the vigorous prosecution of the war." Of course you do. For the people are; and to get influence with them you must make them believe that you are. But there is only one way for you to be what you profess to be at this point. It is to help the Government carry on the war. But you point to "the hundreds of thousands" of Democrats in the Army to prove that you are helping the Government carry it on. In vain! for this only proves that *they* are helping, not that *you* are. All honor to these "hundreds of thousands!" and all dishonor to you! Deeply do you wrong them, insultingly do you degrade them by identifying yourselves with them. In this dark hour of our country are they, like you, against its Government? No, they are fighting for it. Or do they, like you, refuse to coöperate with Republicans for the salvation of the country? No—God bless them! they rise far above such meanness and wickedness, and stand shoulder to shoulder with Republicans. I cannot affirm that you will not succeed in bringing over the Democratic masses to your guilty ground. But I can affirm that you do not represent them now.

You do not fail to extol the Constitution. Of course not. Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, MAY, BURNETT, VALLANDIGHAM do not. For the politician not to extol it when his purpose is to gain something from Americans, would betray as great a lack of cunning as would the omission of the hypocrite to commend the Bible when he would gain something from Christians. But, gentlemen, I trust an indignant public will teach you that the present is not the proper time for turning men's minds from the country to the Constitution—from their urgent duties amidst the appalling necessities of the one to their composed study of the requirements and their prolonged admiration of the merits of the other. It is but a poor sort of philanthropy, which distresses itself over the great value of the clothes that the drowning man is carrying with him to the bottom. Very unseasonable is the reading of the "Rules of the Hotel" to its inmates, when the Hotel is on fire. But no more so than to remind Americans of the Rules of the National Constitution, when rebels are at their throats.

I do not expose myself to the charge of making light of the Constitution by setting the country above it. For much more have I written and much more have I spoken for it than has any other Democrat, living or dead. And it is not for parts of the Constitution that I have written and spoken—but for every line and letter of it. And I have not dishonored the Constitution and its authors by admitting it to be necessary to go outside of it for proof of its meaning. But I have honored both by insisting that it is its own sufficient interpreter.

The cry of "The Constitution! The Constitution!" is at once the most hypocritical and mischievous of all the cries with which treason is filling the land. Our Government is earnestly and honestly intent on saving the nation; and it is for the life of the nation that our Government be confided in and sustained. Whoever then seeks to weaken its bonds is a traitor. But of the most wicked and effective form of treason are they guilty who, taking advantage of the popular idolatry of the Constitution, unsettle the popular confidence in the Government by charging it with disregard of the Constitution.

I hope, gentlemen, that you are not traitors. But if you are not, then are you greatly to be pitied for so strongly seeming to be what you are not. If you are not more concerned to conquer the Republican Party than to conquer the rebels, then never did any men's attitude more belie their spirit. That your purpose is to inspire your party with the deepest distrust of the Government, is too obvious for even you to deny. That your success in this would complete the ruin of your country you may not see. Nevertheless you would see it, were you not blinded by party zeal. I think you will not succeed. I think you will not be able to carry with you the county and town leaders of your party, much less the party itself. Strong as is the partisan spirit in your party, I think the spirit of patriotism in it is stronger. I believe you will not be able to rally an Opposition Party at the North As there is but one party at the South, so there will be but one at the North. All the South is for the rebellion, and all the North will be against it. I believe that the Government will stand, and that you will fall. I believe that the Democratic, as well as the Republican Party, will consent to postpone the prosecution of party purposes, and the gratification of party predilections, until the rebellion shall be conquered, and the country shall be safe. That done, and I shall be as willing to see each party go its own way, as I shall be glad to see all the wrongs of the South (if there are any) abundantly redressed, when she shall have ceased from her conspiracy, and laid down her arms. But a curse on the party that raises its head before the war is ended. And not one word of peace, nor one leaf of the olive-branch, nor one concession, however small, to the rebels so long as they are rebels. Much as they are worth, and they are worth much because they are our fellow-men, the Government and the nation are worth vastly more; and both Government and nation will perish if there shall be the slightest stooping to those who are in arms against both.

You would have it understood that the Republican Party would consent to "the separation of the States." I confess that I preferred such separation, if peaceful, to war. But the Republican Party has never proposed it. There is not one Republican in one hundred who would consent to it. Moreover, there are ten Democrats who would, where there is one Republican who would.

I have not failed to notice that in your Call of the Convention you too put party below patriotism. But in vain is it that you do so. "Actions speak louder than words." Never, after you declined the generous no-party proposition of the Republicans, has it been in your power to profess yourselves to be above party, and yet enjoy the reputation of being sincere. Your mistake was a great one. Cunning cannot correct it. The only remedy is your repentance. GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO, Aug. 13, 1861.

The Enemy's Sea-Coast.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have of late heard the question repeatedly asked, "Why does not the Administration send a force to attack some of the Southern ports?"

To ordinary minds this would seem to be the best possible mode either of preventing the concentration of a still larger rebel force in Virginia, or of drawing off a portion of that which already menaces the Capital. We know that preparations for the defence of New-Orleans are at this moment in active operation, and it is, therefore, evident that the longer this matter is deferred, the greater will be the difficulty of its accomplishment.

There may, however, be good reasons for the apparent inaction in this quarter. If so, and it is within your power, will you have the goodness to relieve many anxious hearts?

It seems to me of the utmost importance that the public mind should not be discouraged, as it necessarily must be, by an unexplained neglect on the part of our Government to avail itself of the opportunity to attack our enemy's most vulnerable points. QUERIST.

Edward Everett on Secession Newspapers in the North.

From the New-York Ledger.

It is an old proverb that the laws are silent amidst arms. The laws are, for the most part, made for a state of peace, excepting those which expressly refer to war, and the manner of conducting it. When a state of war arises, the community necessarily undergoes a great, and sometimes a rapid change; the quiet pursuits of society are, to some extent, checked, and in the immediate vicinity of the seat of war, suspended, and with them the laws, which regulate those pursuits, must for the time give way to the stern necessities of the new state of things. It should, however be, and it is, the great effort of an enlightened Government in civilized countries, to keep this disturbance of the peaceful order of things within the narrowest limits; and allow the supremacy of the law to be interfered with by military authority as little as possible. It is in particular a cardinal maxim of free governments, that the military commander should be subordinate to the civil magistrate. There are undoubtedly cases, when war exists, in which the public safety absolutely requires that the operation of the laws and the authority of the civil magistrate should yield to the paramount considerations which require summary measures. The patriotic magistrate, of whatever rank, must in such cases exert that moral courage—quite equal to the courage required for the risks of the field—which is needed for the discharge of the unpopular duty of suspending the laws. He must not shrink before the reproaches which his conduct is sure to bring upon him from the timid, the perverse, and the disaffected, cloaking their disloyalty under an assumed zeal for constitutional principles. He must take the risk even of subsequent disavowal, for poor humanity is very prone to be wise after the event and brave after the danger. But he will confine his interference with the regular march of law to the narrowest limits and fewest occasions, and be the first to welcome the restoration of its authority.

These are the general maxims which apply to the conflict of civil and military authority, and the practical difficulty will naturally be, not in their general soundness, but in their application to particular cases. This difficulty will of course be much greater in the commencement of a state of war, than after it has lasted some time, and the community has been obliged to conform itself to the exigencies of the contest. At the present time, those citizens in some of the Border States, who sympathize with the Confederates, think it hard that they cannot be at peace and at war, in the Union and out of it, at the same time. They claim the protection of the Constitution as in a time of profound peace and universal obedience to the laws, while they render secret and, when circumstances admit, open aid to those arrayed in arms against them. They assault the forces moving to the defence of the Capital; they convey supplies and arms to the enemy; they recruit his ranks openly and by stealth, and to effect these objects they sometimes avail themselves of official position and authority derived from the Government, which they assail; and when that Government in self-defence, interferes to arrest these treasonable movements and machinations, they clamor that the liberties of the citizen are invaded.

There are presses, for the most part in the Border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the Press, that these pernicious journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St. Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic presses, than to elevate them to greater importance by prosecution, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon that freedom of public discussion which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. *But it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means.* We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to Lynch law, by which every expression of opinion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the seceding States, we ought to remember that in tolerating a traitorous Press among ourselves, we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party. It is in fact an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the Press, to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from general disintegration and political chaos. The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity toward the editor of a journal in that island, and the liberty of the Press was declared to be in danger. The Duke of WELLINGTON said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the Press in London, but a free Press in the Island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty of the Press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort McHenry, in which the officers of that garrison should be daily advised to desert and the men be constantly exhorted to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the Government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls amidst the excitable population of a large city?

So too with reference to the freedom of speech in debate, one of the vital conditions of republican liberty. The late session in Congress has witnessed a magnanimity on the part of the majority in both Houses of a truly romantic cast. The acts and the motives of the Government, in the suppression of the insurrection, (admitted by one of its most distinguished chiefs to proceed mainly from the disappointment of leading aspirants to office,) have been assailed from day to day with a virulence and a persistence which would be harmless in time of peace, but which in time of war can have no other effect upon the popular mind, than to perplex and dishearten those who are staking life and fortune in the cause of the country. This generosity excites no gratitude on the part of those towards whom it is practiced; and so far from being reciprocated, the member of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery or Richmond, who should assail the conduct or policy of that body, as the Government of the United States has been assailed by the sympathizers with secession at Washington, would not reach his hotel in safety. He would swing from the next lamp-post.

Not merely is all freedom of speech and of the Press prohibited in the seceding States, but the most quiet and the humblest rights of citizenship are interdicted. When the Ordinance of Secession was about to be submitted to the vote of the people of Virginia, a distinguished Senator of that State in Congress, and who in that capacity was under oath to support the Constitution of the United States, published a letter, signed with his name, in which he declared that such citizens of Virginia as did not approve the ordinance must leave the State; a summary sentence of banishment and confiscation against about a third part of the people of that ancient Commonwealth; a sentence which the seceding majority are now attempting to enforce at the point of the bayonet, to illustrate the principle that "the right of government rests upon the consent of the governed."

The necessity which, in time of war, partially suspends the operation of the laws, transfers the governing power to the military authority, not absolutely and without conditions; far from it; but under the limitations of the Constitution, and of the laws enacted to meet such a state of things. The power which existed in the Roman Republic of creating a Dictator, in seasons of imminent danger, who was clothed with absolute authority for a limited period—a power which was substantially, though not avowedly assumed by Congress in the revolutionary war—is unknown to the Constitution; and it is to be devoutly hoped will never be called into exercise by perils too formidable to be otherwise averted.

For all the ordinary purposes of war, the President of the United States is clothed with the requisite power as "Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and of the militia of the United States, when called into active service." The laws of the land provide the means for exercising the great powers which he possesses in this character. The present is not the first occasion on which they have been called into action. The proclamation of the President calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, although not issued till the war had actually commenced by the reduction of Fort Sumter, by the general armament of the South, with ordnance and munitions treasonably prepared beforehand by the sworn officers of the United States, and by an official threat of a movement on Washington, has been denounced by President DAVIS as an unprovoked measure, whose magnitude transcends all constitutional limits, and can aim only at "the subjugation" of the South. At a time when the population of the United States did not exceed four and a half millions, Gen. WASHINGTON called out fifteen thousand troops to suppress an insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Our population is now thirty millions, and the insurrection has assumed the dimensions of a civil war. *The only reasonable objection to the military preparations of the United States is, that they did not at once proceed on that gigantic scale, which wisdom and humanity alike dictate, as the only means of bringing the inauspicious conflict to a speedy close.* To let it drag on by inadequate means is to prolong the sufferings which it inflicts on both parts of the Union; to protract the perilous duress imposed upon the friends of the Union at the South, who look with aching eyes for the hour of deliverance; and to augment all the difficulties which are to be overcome before peace is restored to the country.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

Washington not worth taking—An advance urged upon Philadelphia and New-York—Splendid rebel castles in the air.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Aug. 10.

Upon all sides there seems to be a lull of the battle-storm, which lately swept so fiercely by upon every breeze. What does this betoken? What fresh preparations upon either side are being made for a more desperate struggle? We are in no mood to find fault with our rulers, for we believe them to be wise and fully adequate for all the emergencies of the times. Their counsel is well kept, and no development has yet been made of their future action. This is all well; for, without it, their best schemes might be counteracted. There is, doubtless, a great deal of impatience among our people, and even in the Army, at the apparent inaction since the battle of Manassas. The cry is, "On to Washington." But why? Let us look calmly at matters and survey the whole field.

Undoubtedly, if the golden opportunity could have been seized upon the afternoon of the rout, and fresh troops had been at hand to the number of twenty thousand, we should have entered Washington pell mell with the terror-stricken fugitives, despite of the fresh troops which they had in their fortifications. But our troops were extended in line of battle for miles upon Bull Run, guarding the various fords to prevent the enemy from crossing during the battle, and it was too late to order them to the pursuit when the victory was won. Gen. HOLMES' force could not go for they had made a forced march from Aquia Creek. The golden opportunity for taking the "sink of iniquity" was thus lost. We do not know whether it is the intention now even to attack that city. It is strongly fortified upon this side of the Potomac, where immense intrenchments have been thrown up, and named Fort Corcoran, after the Irish Colonel of the Sixty-Ninth New-York Volunteers, now a prisoner in our hands.

To storm these intrenchments would involve a serious loss of life upon our part; and then, what should we gain after taking them? They are too far distant from the city to do us much good in the way of shelling out ABRAHAM and his gang, and the Potomac would have to be crossed before anything could be done. It is well enough for us to look these things in the face calmly, and study out the relative cost and gain of any future movement. The Long Bridge would be burnt, and thus the transit of the river cut off except by boats, or a flank movement to cross much higher up. It would be folly to attempt the crossing in boats, when the Navy of the United States has full sway upon those waters. The prestige of our success must not be marred by a single abortive step, and therefore a direct attack upon Washington from this side must fail in its object.

To move higher up and cross at Leesburgh or Edward's Ferry would promise better; but our force must necessarily be a large one, in order to throw out *corps d'armées* to hold in check Gen. BANKS, and prevent him and other armies from the North attacking the rear of our main body. Sufficient force should be left also at Manassas to defend that position from a sudden attack from Washington, as our Army would move slowly, and could not make an attack upon Washington sooner than a week after it had started. Look, then, what immense preparations such an undertaking must devolve upon our authorities!—20,000 men must be left at Fairfax and Manassas, and 80,000 would be required for the march, of which 20,000 could act as rear guard in Maryland, to hold off the Yankee reinforcements, while 60,000 investigated once more the gallant Bull Runners. To the unthinking mind nothing would seem more simple than the forward movement of our Army. But it has to be fed, and baggage trains have to be provided, and a thousand other things, involving almost incalculable labor.

To feed this Army a week would require nearly three hundred four-horse wagon loads of bacon and the same number of flour. This one item alone will show what herculean preparations must be made to move such a mass; and it must be remembered, too, that we are also embarrassed by the cutting off of many of our sources of supply, the fatal mistake of our people relying upon the North for the commonest articles of ordinary use coming home upon us now at the most inopportune time. It would be a most delightful *coup* to catch ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Granny SCOTT, and the whole brood of vipers at one jump, and doubtless many of our soldiers would commit the innocent mistake of putting bullets through the cranium of SUMNER, WILSON, LOVEJOY, *et id omne genus of non-combatants* who go upon wine frolics to Bull Run. It would be a crushing blow upon the North in European estimation, where the taking of a nation's capital is regarded as the most humiliating defeat and abject subjection.

But we know that the mere taking of Washington, unless we could catch the vile leaders in one net, would not end the war. They would remove to some other location, and there concoct anew their damnable schemes. An immense Army has been congregated at Washington, and there would doubtless be a most desperate resistance upon their part. We have very little doubt that we should whip them; but why risk anything at all? The same crushing blow could be struck without so much hazard, and without causing us to mourn the loss of so many gallant spirits as the dearly-bought victory at Manassas cost us.

Determined to wage this war with proper vigor, the Secretary of War has urged the raising of 500,000 men at once. Responding to the call, our people will eagerly rush to arms at once, and by the 15th of September, at latest, an army of 125,000 men could concentrate upon the Maryland border, leaving 50,000 men to guard the approach to Richmond, and appropriate forces to defend Aquia Creek, Norfolk and all other needed points.

Our column could then take up its march, *not for Washington*, but for *Philadelphia*. Let us strike at the fountain head, the vast receptacles of Northern stores, and the workshops from which they fit out their armies. It would be far easier for us to take Philadelphia than to capture Washington. Even if we should give them notice of our intention to pursue this course, they would not believe us, and our army would be far on its road through Pennsylvania before the wise noodles in Washington would wake to the reality of our movement. They think they are safe so long as Washington remains in their power. Even the giant intellect of a MCCLELLAN will not save them. The combined genius of their acknowledged best Generals, SCOTT, MANSFIELD and MCDOWELL, could not withstand the blighting touch of Southern prowess. Let us not talk of taking their fortified places any longer. Leave Washington, like Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens, Fort McHenry, Tortugas and other places, for after consideration.

Let the war be carried into Africa, let the enemy be made to feel the blasting, desolating effects of our conquering arms. What a shaking and quaking would there be in the high places around the *Court*, when we thus would step in between their dainty lordships and their gracious followers of the North. Menaced from all sides, for Maryland would at once rise, there could be no escape except by sea; and it does seem to us that batteries sufficient to command the Potomac might ere that be located *somewhere*. We go in for a scheme which will crush out this vile brood, root and branch. With Philadelphia in our hands we should have something with which to help pay the expenses of the war; and it behooves us to procure some of the needful, as ABRAHAM and his sagacious friends have determined to make us pay their war debt of six hundred millions!

If we take Washington we gain a moral victory—not a substantial one; and we have still the onward movement to make. There we shall find nothing but cumbrous masses of stone, which can be of no service to us. In Philadelphia we shall find vast stores of everything, and the material and workshops with which to supply our armies in the future. Then our revenge would not be sweet enough unless we could tread with martial step through the broad streets of New-York, quarter in the palatial mansions of the merchant princes, who have rioted *in dreams* upon the possessions of the *to be* conquered Southerners. New-York must be humiliated beyond all other cities, for she has grown fat and insolent upon the wealth which the South has poured into her lap.

DOINGS OF THE PIRATES.

The Capture of the Philadelphia Schooner Henry Nutt by the Privateer Gordon—Statement of Capt. Sydney Baker.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

On Saturday, we mentioned in our local columns that the schooner *Henry Nutt*, owned in this city, had been captured by a privateer off Hatteras Inlet, and that her Captain and crew were subsequently liberated, and brought to Baltimore by the schooner *Priscilla*, a vessel owned in Baltimore, from which city they arrived here on Friday night.

The interest felt in the capture of the vessel, and the hope indulged that the Captain of the *Henry Nutt* Mr. SYDNEY BAKER, from his matured nautical experience, might be able to give us reliable information with regard to the rebel defences along the coast, induced us to dispatch a special reporter of the *Inquirer* to the residence of Capt. BAKER, at Village Green, Delaware County, yesterday, to obtain from him whatever communication he might have to make in relation to the capture of his vessel.

On arriving at the Green, our reporter was much grieved to learn that the hardships and fatigue to which Capt. BAKER had been exposed since the capture of his vessel, together with the pecuniary loss involved in its confiscation, induced a fever, for which he is now being treated by the best medical practitioners. As Capt. BAKER was quite rational in his conversation yesterday afternoon, our reporter, by the consent of the family, was admitted to his presence, and obtained from him the statement which follows. This information is entitled to all credence, having been corroborated by those of the crew acquainted with the facts of the case.

As we have previously stated, the *Henry Nutt* left Alleghany Reef, a port a short distance from Key West, during the day of the 29th of July. She sailed in company with three other vessels, and up to the morning of the 4th of August nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the voyage. On the morning in question, at about 7 o'clock, they discovered in the distance what was supposed to be a steamer, as subsequently proved to be the fact, rapidly bearing down upon them. The first intimation they had of her design was communicated by a shot fired at the *Nutt*, and which passed under her bow. Simultaneous with this act the *Gordon* raised the secession flag, and coming within hailing distance of the *Henry Nutt*, ordered the latter named vessel to send her Captain and crew on board of the steamer. Capt. BAKER then replied that the yawl of his vessel was not a seaworthy craft, and asked them to put out their own boat.

This request was immediately complied with, and a prize-crew, headed by a captain, soon came alongside the *Henry Nutt*, and ascended to her deck. The papers of the vessel were then demanded, after which the captain and crew were hustled very unceremoniously into the boat then lying at the side of the *Nutt*. When the prize-crew first reached the deck of the *Henry Nutt*, Capt. BAKER was in his slippers, and many of the crew—all blacks—were in their bare feet. The crew were immediately ordered into the boat, and upon Capt. BAKER remonstrating, he alone was allowed to draw on his boots. Previous to the arrival of the crew, the cook, a negro on board, secured all the money the captain had on board—about $50—and hid it between two pieces of mahogany stowed away beneath the deck.

After a short detention at the Inlet, Capt. BAKER, and the wife and child of the mate, were transferred to Newbern, and at the expiration of a week, the mate, the black cook, and the crew of the *Nutt* were similarly disposed of. The crew, all this while, were confined in a jail at Hatteras Inlet, and the same treatment was bestowed upon them after their arrival at Newbern. The captain, his mate and the wife and child of the latter, were allowed to stop at a hotel at that place.

Capt. BAKER informs us that the strength of the rebels at Hatteras Inlet consists of *six small cannon, a rifled cannon of small size and a sand battery*, and that in and about the Inlet, and from there to Newbern, a distance of eighty-five miles, there are not more than five hundred men to be seen. During the time that the mate of the *Nutt* remained at Hatteras Inlet, *there was not a single Government vessel in sight.* Capt. BAKER says that *with a single man-of-war he could take out of Hatteras Inlet all the vessels stationed there.*

To show how fearful the pirates of the Inlet are of a United States steam vessel, the mate of the *Henry Nutt* states that one day, during his stay in that vessel, after the capture of the *Gordon*, the prize-crew on board the former-named vessel thought that they saw a man-of-war in the distance, and immediately commenced to prepare kindling-wood for the purpose of burning the *Nutt*, should their suspicions prove correct. This, Capt. BAKER is of opinion, would be the fate of all our vessels captured by the rebels, should a war steamer make her appearance off the Inlet.

The *Henry Nutt* was captured when within fifteen miles of Cape Hatteras Light-house. The strongest argument that could be used why the Government should afford protection to our shipping interest at this point above all others, is the fact that all vessels coming from the West Indies make direct for this Light-house, it being situated at the edge of the Gulf Stream, from which point the vessels bear away for the Delaware Capes. This fact is well known to the pirates off the Inlet, and they have consequently fortified themselves at a point where our vessels fall an easy prey to their vigilance.

In the neighborhood of the Inlet, Capt. BAKER saw three pirate steamers, the *Gordon*, the vessel which captured the *Henry Nutt*, the *Winslow* and a steam tug from Wilmington, N. C. He also saw a number of small craft, sailing vessels, in the Inlet.

Capt. BAKER, the mate, his wife and child, were boarded at a hotel at Newbern during their stay there, as we have before said, but before they left in the schooner *Priscilla* for Baltimore, they were politely requested to *pay their board bill*, which was done by the captain.

We have previously stated that the *Henry Nutt* left this port for Key West, laden with a cargo of coal for Government vessels at that point. This fact was known to the rebels at Hatteras Inlet, for a duplicate draft for $1,140, drawn at Key West, in favor of Capt. BAKER, for amount due by the United States Government for charges on his cargo, landed at the former named point, was taken from him. The original draft for this amount was sent home by the Captain some days previous, and the obligation of Uncle Sam will be worth to the rebels just what they choose to value the paper at upon which it is drawn.

Capt. BAKER dwells with much emphasis upon the fact that the appearance of a single war vessel in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet would entirely abate the infamous practices of the pirates. The *Gordon*, he represents to be simply a hulk under steam power, who would sooner sink herself than attempt to cope with a war vessel. The other steamers he witnessed he represents to be in a similar condition, and for whom it would be nothing more nor less than folly to fire upon a Government vessel. With these facts in view, it is a matter of the greatest astonishment to all the Captains who have arrived at this port for the past three weeks that the Government does not immediately dispatch two or three vessels to this point to protect our commerce from the incursions of these pirates.

During Capt. BAKER'S imprisonment at Newbern, and while on parole through the streets of the town, he was consequently insulted with a recital of the affair that occurred on board of the schooner *S. J. Waring* some time since, in which a number of the prize crew, put aboard after her capture, while endeavoring to take her into a rebel port, were murdered by the black cook, formerly one of the crew of the vessel.

Capt. BAKER says that otherwise he and his party were treated with the greatest kindness at Newbern. The reason why the *Priscilla* was liberated by the rebels, he states, was because the pirates knew that she belonged to Baltimore, and that city *would stand by the South to the last.*

The Captain complains bitterly of the manner in which he was put into the boat of the *Gordon*, previous to being placed on board of her. They would hardly allow him time to decently attire himself, and having been a sick man when he left Aligator Reef, there were many articles of wearing apparel needed by him, which, in the haste he was obliged to make, he left behind. The result of this exposure, and the mental anxiety which he had subsequently undergone, accounts for his present malady. It is to be hoped that it may not terminate fatally.

Examination and Committal of the Thirty-four Pirates Taken from the Petrel, Sunk by the St. Lawrence.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Monday.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, thirty-four of the prisoners taken from the *Petrel* were brought to the United States Marshal's office for a hearing. As usual, the court-room was crowded. Messrs. N. HARRISON and J. P. O'NEIL appeared for all the prisoners, except two, who were represented by Messrs. BROOKS and ARUNDEL. The United States District Attorney, Mr. COFFEY, was assisted by GEORGE EARLE, Esq. Two of the crew, SHARKEY and FLINN, being sick, were not present, and consequently are not affected by the result of the examination, but will have a separate hearing. Upon the commencement of the examination, Mr. HARRISON stated that, for reasons too numerous for him to mention, the counsel of the prisoners had concluded to withdraw the motion to waive the hearing. The examination was then proceeded with. The evidence elicited was as follows:

Lewis C. Sartori, sworn: I am a commander in the United States Navy, and am in command of the United States steamship *Flag*; the thirty-four prisoners before me were transferred to my custody under the following circumstances: On the evening of the 1st of August, while lying off Savannah, I descried a sail; as usual with me, I immediately got under weigh and stood towards it; I came up with the sail between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening; I ran under her quarter, hailed her, and found her to be the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*; the weather being too heavy to board, I stated to the commander that I would lay by and board his vessel in the morning, which I did; the Captain told me that he had on board the crew of a privateer that he had sunk a few days previous; the privateer was the *Petrel*, formerly the *Governor Aiken*; the commander of the *St. Lawrence* showed me a round of shot and a grape shot which had been fired into his vessel by the *Petrel*; he told me that he opened fire upon her and sunk her in a few minutes; the crew of the sinking vessel called for assistance, and all but two were rescued, in a boat sent from the *St. Lawrence*; I told the Captain that I would be obliged to go North, as I had been under steam for seventy-two odd days, and was leaking somewhat, and asked him, being my superior officer, to give me some orders in that respect; having no orders to give me, I told him I would have to take the responsibility myself, and go North; he then gave me the letter-bag of the *Jamestown*, which was lying at Savannah; I told him I would run in with the letter-bag, and report myself to the squadron off Charleston; I then left his vessel, and went on board my own, which was lying nearly half a mile off; a few moments after getting on board, the *St. Lawrence* made signals for me to come within hailing distance, which I did; the Captain then told me that if I was going North, he would send the prisoners by me, and wished me to deliver them to Commodore STRINGHAM, at Hampton Roads; the prisoners were then sent on board my vessel; thirty-two of them were in irons; the other four, whom I understood were the officers, were not ironed; a package to be delivered to Commodore STRINGHAM, was also sent on board; (this package has been delivered to the Court here.) There are only two of the prisoners here that I ever saw previous to having been sent on board my ship; one of them, Mr. HARVEY, had been a shipmate of mine in early years, twenty-seven years ago; my recollections of Mr. HARVEY are pleasant; in 1834 he was a messmate of mine in the United States Navy, on board the frigate *United States*; we were together on a short cruise of several months; in 1840 or 1841 I met him in the Pacific; I then also had pleasant associations with him; to the best of my belief he was then passed midshipman; since 1841 I have lost sight of him, and never saw him again until I recognized him among the prisoners sent on board my vessel; on recognizing him I asked him if his name was not HARVEY; he said it was; I asked him if we had not been shipmates together; his reply was, yes; I then asked him whether his heart or his circumstances were engaged in this cause; he replied that *his sympathies had been aroused on the part of the South, as they were taught there that it was the determination of the North to subjugate them, and reduce them to provinces, but that his circumstances, chiefly, were the reason of his being engaged in the Southern cause*; my association with him in former years having been pleasant, I felt sorry for his condition, and told him so; he replied that he was sorry also; I had no other conversation with him in reference to the matter; the other prisoner whom I saw previous to being sent on board my vessel from the *St. Lawrence*, is Mr. HARRISON; in the early part of June, while in the neighborhood of Charleston, he came on board my vessel with a flag of truce; the Captain of the *Wabash* told me to communicate with the steamer and bring off whatever she had to say in reply; we forbade the steamer from approaching any nearer; I immediately got under weigh, and when I got within half a mile of the steamer I fired a blank cartridge across her bow, and hove her to and asked if she had anything to communicate with the commanding officer; they said they had; a boat containing Mr. HARVEY and two other men who rowed the boat, came with a letter; after receiving the letter I found that Mr. MUIR, the man who has been arrested at New-York, was on board as an agent of the English Consul; I hailed the vessel, and said that if he wished I would take him on board; Mr. MUIR, in company with the Captain of an English bark which had been ordered off from Savannah, came on board my vessel; I took these gentlemen to the *Wabash*, where they made their communication to the commanding officer and were then sent back to my vessel to be put on board the steamer again; HARVEY remained on board my vessel during the whole time the others were passing on board the *Wabash*; some of my men said he was a Northern man, and joked a good deal with him about it, and at dinner time they messed with him. When HARVEY was transferred with the other prisoners to my vessel, my men were very much outraged, and supposed that Harvey had come on board as a spy, and it was as much as I could do to prevent them laying hands on him; HARVEY said that he was second mate of the *Governor Clinch*, that brought the flag of truce, and was forced to come on board of our ship, and was accused unjustly. The prisoners sent on my vessel from the *St. Lawrence* were delivered by me to the United States Marshal; the *Governor Clinch* was not a British vessel, but had borrowed a British flag; I had no conversation with any other of the men.

Cross-examined—There are but two of the prisoners present whom I recognize as having seen previous to their being sent on board my vessel; to the best of my belief, the prisoners present are those who were transferred to my ship; their faces are all familiar, and several of them I positively recognize; I could recognize a dozen of them anywhere; I do not recollect that the captain of the *St. Lawrence* told me that he was fired into first by the *Petrel*; I understood that, as usual, the *St. Lawrence* fired a blank cartridge and hove the vessel to; Harvey did not state to me that the *Petrel* was fired into first; he did not say that the *St. Lawrence* continued to fire after the *Petrel* displayed a white flag; I did not learn which party fired first; the captain of the *St. Lawrence* told me that after she was fired into by the *Petrel*, the *St. Lawrence* fired twelve shots into her; the *Petrel* was endeavoring to escape, but the *St. Lawrence* outsailed her on every tack; when the firing commenced the *St. Lawrence* had got to within four or five hundred yards of the *Petrel*; I understood that the *St. Lawrence* fired a blank cartridge, after which the *Petrel* fired three shots; Mr. Harvey admitted to me, in conversation, that the *Petrel* had two guns on board—a twelve and a nine-pounder; he said that he had nothing to do with the firing of the guns; I believe that Harvey was First Lieutenant of the *Petrel*; the officers of the *St. Lawrence* said he was; I did not ask him what position he held.

The package sent from the *St. Lawrence* was now produced. The papers contained were taken from the captain of the *Petrel*; the letter-of-marque, dated Montgomery, July 10, was produced and identified; another paper, answering the description of a shipping-list, was also shown, together with an envelope, with the address, "Capt. PERRY." All these papers were identified by Capt. SATORI as those taken from the package delivered to him from the *St. Lawrence*.

On the person of the Frenchman, PEYREBSETT, they found a certificate, in French, that he had been engaged in the French marine service, and had permission to leave. If there had been any trouble about identifying this paper as the property of PEYREBSETT his counsel, Mr. HARRISON, in the most innocent manner, settled the question. After looking at the paper a moment, he turned to PEYREBSETT, and remarked, "Oh, this belongs to you?" and PEYREBSETT naturally answered in the affirmative.

The examination was continued—These papers were brought to my vessel in the last boat that conveyed the prisoners; the officers, I believe, were brought in that boat, and they handed me the package; the other prisoners were not present when the package came on board; they were being transferred to the quarter-deck; Mr. Harvey told me that when the *Petrel* sailed from Charleston she went southeast at first, but that afterwards the course had been altered to south; he did not mention what point south; a southeast course would have taken them right over the Gulf Stream; when I spoke the *St. Lawrence* she was about seventeen miles southeast from the light-house at Savannah; when I boarded her the next morning she was about twenty-four miles east-southeast of Savannah; I boarded the *St. Lawrence* on Tuesday, the 2d of August; these prisoners had been on board since the previous Sunday; I understood that the *Petrel* came out of Charleston on Saturday, and was taken the next day; the prisoners were in my charge from the 2d to the 8th of August, when I transferred them into the custody of the United States Marshal; I did not open the package containing the papers; it was opened by Capt. Lardner.

At the close of the examination of this witness, Mr. COFFEY said that he would not call any more witnesses, and asked that the prisoners be committed for trial on the charge of piracy and treason.

The Commissioners then proceeded to state that the defendants were charged with having, upon the high seas, attacked and set upon a frigate of the United States, called the *St. Lawrence*, with an intent unlawfully to plunder the said frigate; and were also charged with treason in levying war against the United States. The prisoners were then committed to answer the charges of piracy and treason; the first to be tried at the District Court, and the other at the Circuit Court. The prisoners were then conducted to the vans in waiting, and reconveyed to Moyamensing Prison.

Necessity of Strengthening the Fortifications of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Already we have an intimation that one or more foreign powers may interfere in our domestic concerns.

It becomes, therefore, a duty of the Government, a matter of necessity to the citizens of the great metropolis, that our defences should be placed in a condition to afford us security. To be able to avoid foreign war, we must show ourselves in attitude to meet it; and so long as the seat of our wealth, of our commerce, and of our national power is at the mercy of a foe, so long are we inviting instead of avoiding an attack. Already has the Government drawn from us and from our immediate vicinity *fifty thousand men*. Already have we supplied, or agreed to supply, *two hundred and fifty millions of dollars*.

Of this vast sum, *a mere broker's commission* would suffice to furnish us with the safety which our people now imperiously demand.

On this great commercial centre, the men who administered the affairs of this nation have heretofore relied, and hereafter must rely, and the nation will visit upon their heads the most severe retribution for any disaster that may befal us if we be stricken by a fatal blow. And the blow that descends upon New-York, (if such a calamity might have been averted by proper precaution,) will, at the same time, descend upon them.

While, from a sense of honor, we are spending millions upon the preservation of Washington, they have failed to mete out a dollar to New-York.

New-York demands protection as an act of justice. The nation insists upon it, for New-York is essential to the nation's *own stability* and to the nation's *own resources*. The calamities of Big Bethel and Bull Run must not be repeated at New-York.

Warning after warning has been given by the Press, by the PEOPLE, by the authorities of the State. Let those warnings be heeded!

The Legislature of this State has, at the instance of the General Government, ceded in advance to the United States, by an act passed no longer ago than last Winter, jurisdition over lands they might purchase as necessary to complete our harbor defences.

The United States Board of Military Engineers have reported (time and again) upon the insufficiency of our present fortifications, and have shown that enlargements and additions were urgently and immediately called for. And they have decided that there should be at the Narrows batteries sufficient to concentrate a fire of THREE HUNDRED GUNS [illegible] *point of a vessel's path within range*.*

Shall Fort ——— fall like Fort Sumter, until the enemy is thundering at its gates?

Let not the Administration be compelled again to exclaim "TOO LATE!" Should that occur, an indignant people will pursue its members to their retirement with obloquy and scorn.

Shall we wait until the *fifty millions of specie*, now in the vaults of our Banks, are transferred to steel-clad ships that can glide to our wharves and steal away with their prey, and yet never be exposed for fifteen minutes to the fire of our guns?

Forty years have changed the features of naval warfare, and compel us to adequate means of resistance. *Then*, we placed little Fort Hamilton at the entrance of the great Northern seaport. Years later, we planted great Fortress Monroe to guard the entrance of *little Norfolk*.

To whose care and management is this matter confided? Is the Secretary of War responsible? Is Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT? or Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN? or are all three of them?

We wish to know where the responsibility rests, for there the appeal of a million of people should make itself heard; and if the voice of that million be not powerful enough to reach the ears of men in whom their confidence has been placed, the voice of *twenty millions* more may ere long swell the sound.

ARGUS.

* The Dangers and Defences of New-York, by Major J. G. BARNARD, U. S. E. New-York, 1859. Page 45.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

A DESPONDING VIEW OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

LETTER FROM GEORGE WILKES, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have sat down a dozen times, within the last two days, to write; but I hardly dare to trust the thoughts which agitate me into print. The pall of Manassas still drapes everything in gloom. I cannot describe to you the dejection which exists on every side. The timidity and failures of the Government have at last penetrated the people with alarm; and no one can walk about amid this atmosphere, without being saturated with a prevailing and indefinable dread. When I was here before, there was still cheer and audacity in the bearing of soldiers; but since the death of LYON all confidence is gone. Civilian and soldier now exchange looks of apprehension, and ask each other, with sudden earnestness, why this great Government, with its triple strength, is outnumbered by an upstart power in every battle-field? Nay, why it is trembling in its Capitol, with victorious rebel legions threatening its gates! They cannot understand this working of the problem of thousands against hundreds, and comparing the result produced by opposing means, already whisper of treason in the Cabinet. I need not reason on the weight of this idea. Suspicion always falls on imbecility with half the gravity of fact, and the Government must prepare to make concessions to the notions of the nation. These are sad things to say, but it is time that somebody should say them. The fate of the Republic is trembling in the balance, and the young General, whom popular fancy paints as careering through sunshine to a glorious climax, is weighed down by frowning responsibilities, which threaten to overwhelm him. It is well that he has talents, for they are presently to be severely tested; well that he has prestige, for a faint reliance upon his fresh fortunes is about all the "heart" which our despairing regiments can take into new battle. Alas! they are most lamentably low in hope. Indeed, they are not an Army, but a mere crowd of drooping men, and unless speedily invigorated or stimulated by some evidence of courage from the Government, the Capital will pass from their hands in less than ten days. Let the Administration, therefore, instantly adopt effective measures to recruit the Army, to arrest traitors, and to release our captured soldiers by exchange. The childish policy of not recognizing as belligerent, a power which outnumbers us in arms, is not worthy the folly of an idiot. Above all let us have a *new* Cabinet. Not one that is merely mended and repaired; but a fresh lot from first to last. The People have confidence in the integrity of the President; but they cannot spare time, in this fearful crisis, to make certain which is the suspected leaven. Something is due from a failing Government to the public fears and doubts. Moreover, the people of the North retain some few reserved rights, even against the four years' lease. They intend to sustain this Government, either under the Administration, or *over* it; and it may as well be said now, as at a later and more serious period, that the Democracy, who have given up their all to save the country, will not be led into *defeat* by Mr. LINCOLN. Cheerfully and magnanimously have they vailed their pride, and marched in the dusty ranks beneath his banners; but he *must save the country*, or the banners will be taken from him. A great party capable of great sacrifices, is also capable of great efforts; and he may as well bear in mind that this is a season of revolutions. Already strange and sudden thoughts are forming, and I tell you earnestly, and all else it may concern, that the spirit of this Nation will not suffer itself to be humbled, and its hopes blasted for want of proper leaders. This is not a period for party lines. "No taxation without representation" has been bloodily cemented as a principle. The Democratic masses who stand most largely in the field, and who are taxed in blood, should have their share of *representation* in the Cabinet; and Connecticut and Pennsylvania can well afford to yield, for a time, to Kentucky and Tennessee. The Cabinet re-formed, the country will regain its confidence, and the whole people, after working out the salvation of the Government, may, in its subsequent leisure, enjoy the pastime of reconstructing parties. These are the thoughts of men who believe in Mr. LINCOLN, and who are governed simply by the throes of loyalty.

There is, however, a more immediate necessity even than the reorganization of the Cabinet, and that is, the gathering of proper troops. The volunteer system is, to a great extent, a failure. Billy Barlow figures too largely in the Army, and to have soldiers who are reliable and sound, we must follow the practice of the enemy; nay, of all the powers that ever have had a martial host. We must begin to draft at once, and if the order be not issued within the present week, I fear our demoralized and insufficient forces on the banks of the Potomac, or in the valley of the Kanawha, will soon meet with a disastrous reverse. Let the Secretary of the War Department but make this necessary order, arrest all noted traitors, and require all Washington, male and female, to take the oath; and then let the President, while the nation is so sad and sick with grief, call home his family from the inopportune attempt to sparkle as a Court, and all may yet be well.

GEORGE WILKES.

P. S.—As I close, I learn with satisfaction that the Government has at last awakened to its peril, and that the Secretary of War will to-morrow make an order that all regiments and parts of regiments, and indeed, all single men who have been enrolled in any of the States, whether armed or not, to be sent forthwith to Washington, at Government expense. Thank heaven for this pulsation, late though it be, for the tempest from the other side is imminent. Now is the time for the Seventh to show again its devotion to the country; for Washington is in greater danger than ever it was before. Now is the time for the gallant Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, and other three months' troops, to rearm for one quick march, and one more short and sturdy blow against advancing treason. They can never serve their country as they can within the coming week, and, if they will but assemble, and come on at once, they may be told, when they return to New-York, in a few days afterwards, that they have saved it. What say the Seventh? The pomp of their bayonets alone, moving, in sublime devotion, once more toward the Capital, would be worth, to the spirits of the Army, more than ten thousand men!

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES ON THE PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE THE STATE.

The following letter was read, on Thursday last, in the Virginia Convention, now in session at Wheeling, by Mr. RITCHIE, of Marion County:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1861.

Hon. A. F. Ritchie, Virginia Convention, Wheeling:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant was received within this hour, and as you ask *an immediate* answer, you, of course, will not expect me to go elaborately into the subject.

I have thought a great deal upon the question of dividing the State of Virginia into two States; and since I came here, as a member of the Government, I have conversed with a good many, and corresponded with some, of the good men of Western Virginia in regard to that matter. In all this intercourse, my constant and earnest effort has been to impress upon the minds of those gentlemen the vast importance—not to say necessity—in this terrible crisis of our National affairs, to abstain from the introduction of any new elements of revolution, to avoid, as far as possible, all new and original theories of Government; but, on the contrary, in all the insurgent Commonwealths to adhere, as closely as circumstances will allow, to the old constitutional standard of principle, and to the traditional habits and thoughts of the people. And I still think that course is dictated by the plainest teachings of prudence.

The formation of a new State out of Western Virginia is an original, independent act of revolution. I do not deny the *power* of revolution (I do not call it *right*—for it is never prescribed, it exists in *force* only, and has and can have no law but the will of the Revolutionists.) Any attempt to carry it out involves a plain breach of both the Constitutions—of Virginia and the Nation. And hence it is plain that you cannot take that course without weakening, if not destroying, your claims upon the sympathy and support of the General Government; and without disconcerting the plan already adopted both by Virginia and the General Government, for the reorganization of the revolted States, and the restoration of the integrity of the Union. That plan, I understand to be this: When a State, by its perverted functionaries, has declared itself out of the Union, we avail ourselves of all the sound and loyal elements of the State—all who own allegiance to, and claim protection of the Constitution, to form a State Government, as nearly as may be, upon the former model, and claiming to be the very State which has been, in part, overthrown by the successful rebellion. In this way we established a *constitutional nucleus* around which all the shattered elements of the Commonwealth may meet and combine, and thus restore the old State in its original integrity.

This, I verily thought, was the plan adopted at Wheeling, and recognized and acted upon by the General Government here. Your Convention annulled the revolutionary proceedings at Richmond, both in the Convention and General Assembly, and your new Governor formally demanded of the President the fulfillment of the constitutional guarantee in favor of *Virginia*—Virginia, as known to our Fathers and to us. The President admitted the obligation and promised his best efforts to fulfill it; and the Senate admitted your Senators, not as representing a new and nameless State, now for the first time heard of in our history, but as representing "the good old Commonwealth."

Must all this be undone, and a new and hazardous experiment be ventured upon, at the moment when dangers and difficulties are thickening around us? I hope not—for the sake of the nation and the State, I hope not. I had rejoiced in the movement in Western Virginia, as a legal, constitutional and safe refuge from revolution and anarchy—as at once an example and fit instrument for the restoration of all the revolted States.

I have not time now to discuss the subject in its various bearings. What I have written, is written with a running pen, and will need your charitable criticism.

If I had time I think I could give persuasive reasons for declining the attempt to create a new State at this perilous time. At another time, I might be willing to go fully into the question, but now I can say no more. Most respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

EDW. BATES.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, August 10.

Gen. KELLEY is now Post Commander at Grafton, and deservedly enjoys the confidence of Gen ROSECRANS and the Union men. Upon taking charge of the post, he at once instituted thorough discipline, and will establish valuable police regulations, which will be extended throughout Western Virginia, especially upon the lines of railways. There is no doubt that the rebels have been well informed of all our movements, through secret emissaries and private correspondence. Men have been permitted to travel back and forth who were unknown and unvouched for. Passes have been given to strangers with very little inquiry as to their antecedents or present objects.

Hereafter all this will be stopped. Men will be detached for the various important points along the line of railroad as far east as Cumberland, who will take the name, age, residence, business, destination and general description of every stranger who travels, and those who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves will not be permitted to take the cars. There are traitors all through the country, and a single match might do such damage in five minutes as would take a week to remedy. One lady, whom it would be ungallant to particularize, has eight nephews in the Rebel army, and a day or two ago acknowledged that she was in communication with them weekly.

A line of communication is now fully established as far east as Cumberland, and west to the Kanawha, so that every matter of interest will be communicated by courier or telegraph to Gen. ROSECRANS, who still makes Clarksburgh his head-quarters. There is no indication of a movement of any importance in Western Virginia, and our troops are inactive simply for the lack of an enemy to fight.

WISE appears to have got entirely beyond reach, and the only use for our troops now appears to be to keep down the spirit of rebellion and strengthen the Union men, until the new State Government is thoroughly organized and made efficient in all its details.

Eight companies of the Fifth Ohio, Col. DUNNING, arrived at Clarksburgh, from Parkersburgh, yesterday morning, and immediately took up their line of march for Buckhannon. Two companies of the Fifth still remain at Parkersburgh. Two companies of the Tenth, which have been stationed at Buckhannon for some time, will probably proceed to Bulltown, to join Col. LYTLE.

From the Lynchburgh Republican Aug. 13.

Gentlemen who arrived here yesterday on the Western train from the direction of the Kanawha Valley, report that there is great danger of Gen. WISE's command being cut off. Gen. COX, the leader of the National forces from the Kanawha Valley, was closely pursuing him in his retreat, while, it is said, Gen. ROSECRANS' command was in motion for the purpose of falling upon him in front. The reports, however, lack confirmation, and we are not disposed to believe them, for we think Gen. WISE too shrewd a man to be caught in such a trap.

Thirty-nine of the Hessians taken prisoners by the forces under Gen. WISE, were brought to Salem yesterday morning, and confined in jail at that place. Among the number are four Methodist preachers, while the greater portion are traitorous Virginians,—seven or eight only being from the Northern States.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"Capt. O. J. WISE, of the Richmond Blues, arrived in this city yesterday, on business connected with the War Department. We learn that the Blues, with the Wise Legion, are at the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbriar. Gen. FLOYD's Brigade are at the Sweet Springs."

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. EDMUND CONNELLY, OF THE SIXTY-NINTH, TO HIS BROTHER.

RICHMOND PRISON, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I have written two letters home since my arrest, giving a brief account of how and when I was taken prisoner, which I think must have reached you, as the officers of the Confederate Army who have charge of us here assured us that they should be forwarded without delay per Adams' Express. I have not very much news of importance to communicate to you, as I have no opportunity of going out of this establishment, and can learn but little inside. It is true that the authorities here are kind enough to allow us to buy and read the papers, and also the privilege of having one of our party go out to market every morning. By this means we can have plenty of vegetables, &c., every day. We take turns at this business, which is quite agreeable to us all, although always accompanied by a guard. When I go home I will be quite posted in domestic affairs in general.

There are a dozen of us in company in our mess, and about four such messes in this room, which is about as large as half the first floor of our new barrel shop, and just such a building in appearance, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is now used. There are several such buildings here. They were originally built and used as tobacco factories, but since the war set in, they have been closed until now that they are used as temporary jails. There are in all about forty-two officers of us on this floor. This is the number that have been arrested so far from the last battle, and amongst them there are some doctors. We are now quite comfortable here. Yesterday we purchased a cot for each one of us in our mess, and for the first time but once since I left home I had a comfortable sleep from off the bare floor, having been accustomed for some time before we came to Richmond to sleep on the soft grass. The Georgia pine, of which this floor of our prison is made, is almost too hard for our iron sides, but now, thank God, we are delivered from it, at least for the present; but if we happened to be removed, I suppose we would have to leave our cots behind, or take up our bed and walk. Either would suit us, if allowed to select our own course on the journey. The kitchen work is done by us all in turn, and to see colonels and members of Congress washing dishes is really amusing. Why, then, should I complain when I witness all this? Why, Sir, I had a member of Congress take his turn with me in doing those things. His name is Mr. ELY, from Rochester, New-York. There are two other officers from our regiment here, who have been captured, on Monday, at Centreville, and in all, four, namely: Capt. MCIVOR, Lieut. BAGLEY, Lieut. GANNON and myself. There are thirty-four men who were taken prisoners, and about fifteen wounded, whose names I will send you with this. If you will call to see Capt. KIRKER, of Broadway, you can get a great deal of information from him, as Col. CORCORAN has written several letters to him, giving him pretty fully the particulars of the battle of the 21st. The Colonel is a noble and chivalrous soldier, and that was the day to test every man's bravery and competency to fill his position, and manfully did he fill his, as did also his Lieutenant-Colonel (HAGGERTY,) who fell gloriously in the heat of the action. I was in the hospital on Sunday and yesterday, to see the wounded. The Colonel is very kind to them all. Tell Major MEAGHER that all his boys will recover. One was shot through the arm, which was broken; the same ball entered his side and came out again near his stomach. I brought him a chicken, yesterday, which was sent to the Colonel by a friend, with some peaches, oranges, &c. I would give anything to receive a few lines from home. Many letters go from this place, but it is a rare thing to hear an answer to any of them. I hope my family will not feel uneasy in regard to me; they ought to rejoice I came off so well, as many a ball came whistling within an inch of my body. I consider I had a most miraculous escape. My old friend, WM. JOICE, has a nephew who was in the battle; and well may he feel proud of him, for a braver and better young man I never knew. My love to all. Your affectionate brother,

EDMUND CONNELLY.

The names of the wounded members of the Sixty-ninth, who are now in Richmond Hospital, are as follows: T. Montgomery, Company A; P. Murphy, Company B; Patrick Brennan, Company D; James Collins, Company D; John Jackson, Company D; Owen Donohue, Company F; John Moran, Company H; Peter Kelly, Company J; Edward Shaughnesy, Company K; Thos. K. Hughes, Company K; Mich. Brennan, Company G; Michael Keating, Company E; P. McGill, Company G; J. McTague, Company B. The following are in the hospital at Manassas: Thomas Munson; G. E. Bolton; Edward Dalton, Company K, (I think;) Thomas Martin.

N. B.—We hope our Government will take some steps towards liberating us from here. We are of opinion they ought.

E. C.

THE CLAMOR FOR PEACE AND WHERE IT COMES FROM.

From the National Intelligencer.

We hear much said at the present day by these same equivocal "peace-makers" in deprecation of "invasion," but it is instructive to remark that by this term they mean only the southward march of the National Army in support of the National authority. The hundred-fold "invasions" of the National Government, as witnessed (long before that Government had raised its finger) in the seizure of United States forts, the rifling of United States mints, the firing on the United States flag, the capture of United States soldiers, the pillage of United States arsenals, and the appropriation of United States ships and revenue cutters, all pass for no account with these sturdy and vehement denouncers of National "invasion." And, reduced to the mere aspect of its territorial relations, and apart from all considerations of relative rightfulness, on which side has the "invasion" been the more "ruthless" since the war began by the act of the Confederate Government? The events passing before our eyes afford an easy answer.

On the one hand we have the National Government "invading" Virginia only for the sake of defending the National Capital against menaced attack, and of dispersing a hostile force congregated in its neighborhood. On the other we have seen the loyal State of Maryland "invaded" by an insurrectionary body of men, and her property "wantonly" destroyed; we have seen Kentucky "invaded," and an arsenal within her borders stripped of its cannon and muskets; and while we write Missouri is "invaded" for the purpose of forcing upon her people a deposed and self-exiled Governor, and of driving out of the Union a State which prefers to maintain unimpaired her National relations.

And has it come to this, that a revolutionary Government possesses, in defence of *its* existence, rights of war superior to those attaching to the Constitutional Government established by our fathers and cemented by their blood? How is it that "invasion," justifiable and holy when prosecuted against the honor and existence of the loyal States, becomes "infamous" and "atrocious" the instant it is waged in defence of rights and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the whole land?

When, therefore, we listen to fervent adjurations in favor of "peace," we are constrained to inquire what sort of a peace it is meant to commend to our acceptance; for if it be a plea in behalf of that "peaceable secession" which vindicates its claim to recognition by a rash appeal to arms, we can have nothing to say in behalf of any such political solecism. Among the last to abandon the hope or to remit unceasing labors for the preservation of peace, we shall be among the first to welcome its return, provided it be such a peace as consists with the safety, honor, and integrity of the loyal States and the Union. But for a peace which consults only the interests, convenience, and caprices of a Revolutionary Government, and which leaves to that established by WASHINGTON in the field and MADISON in the council only the poor privilege of accepting the terms created by insurrectionary schism, we have no such preference as leads us to espouse with forwardness the cause of political violence against the cause of political right, as we understand their relations. From all the havoc and bloodshed incident to this most unnatural and unnecessary conflict, we turn as sorrowfully away as any among the most zealous advocates of "peace" can possibly do, and we have the sad consolation of knowing that, if our humble counsels had been heeded by the patrons of secession, we should not have been called to mourn over a divided land, or over States discordant, and therefore belligerent. But it passes our comprehension to discern the grounds on which the friends of secession *and peace* can claim a right to be heard before the friends of the Union *and peace*; for "peaceable secession" has from the first been little more than a nominal pretext under which to claim impunity for flagrant acts of war against the peace and dignity of the National Government.

THE GREAT LOAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is difficult to exaggerate the financial cance or political importance of this great negotiation, which, when regard is had to its magnitude, and to the circumstances under which it has been concerted, *is without example in the history of nations*, and the successful conclusion of which reflects the greatest honor on the present enlightened Secretary of the Treasury. For it is not too much to say that the country is primarily indebted for this result to the confidence so justly inspired by the integrity and ability with which Mr. CHASE presides over the administration of the National finances.

It will be readily inferred that, in effecting the details of the negotiation, he was greatly aided by the coöperation of the distinguished financiers of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston whom he met in conference on the subject; and we understand that he acknowledges his special obligations to Mr. STEVENS and Mr. VAIL, respectively, the able President and Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The political value of the confidence thus manifested by the capitalists of the country in the stability of the National Government, and in the continued prosperity of the country, are too apparent to need demonstration or enforcement. The people of the country, in common with the Administration, owe to this class of our fellow-citizens a debt of gratitude for the promptitude and patriotism with which they have responded to the call of their Government, and by which they have shown to foreign nations not only the opulence of our resources, but the stable foundations of a public credit seen to be independent of any aid that may be given or withheld from abroad.

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE EVILS OF WAR.

From the Toronto Globe.

Strange things happen in these latter days, but the strangest which has come within our ken for some time, is the presence in Canada of an active sympathizer with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, a gentleman who did service to the Southern cause as a newspaper writer in Washington,—seeking through the Ministerial press of this country to stir up strife between the Northern States and Great Britain. If gentry of this stamp could have their will, we should speedily see the deadliest feelings of animosity aroused between the two countries, and this great lake region, at present the scene of busy commerce and prosperous husbandry, become the theatre of a frightful war. We do not, of course, anticipate that any such result can be produced by the puny means at their command, but it is abundantly evident that the dread of hostilities which some of the Ministerial journalists, perhaps unthinkingly, are endeavoring to raise, is likely to be exceedingly injurious to the Province. Upper Canada is just emerging from a protracted period of depression; and we are all engaged in observing with gratified eyes the indications of returning prosperity. Can any one imagine a more fatal means of destroying our fairest prospects than this constant talk of war, this persistent call for troops and arms? We are looking anxiously across the ocean for new settlers to swell our population and our means; will they come if they think that they will be required on their arrival to take up the rifle and the sword, and relinquish the plow and the scythe. We need foreign capital for a hundred important objects; does any one think we will get it, if war, as these journalists aver, is at our gates? We are aware of one large monetary institution connected with Britain, which was asked by its correspondents there as to the prospects of war between the United States and England, and which sought to calm the fears of its clients by a statement of the actual position of affairs. If these gentlemen were to consult the organs of the Canadian Government, they would find a very distinct contradiction of their correspondents' views, but one entirely unsupported by facts. We hear of one large monetary institution making arrangements in London for carrying on its business with greater facility. Can that arrangement be made if the Ministerial journals are all crying out that the war is imminent? The Grand Trunk itself asks money for more rolling stock, yet its organ, under the inspiration of the confidant of JEFF. DAVIS, is proclaiming that at any moment its through traffic may be cut off by war. The people of Toronto are about to hold a meeting to discuss the propriety of proceeding with a much talked-of and very extensive public work, designed to carry the produce of the West through our waters; yet a city journal is industriously spreading the idea that that produce is about to be withdrawn from our canals and rivers by the influence of war. There is no department of business which this foolish suicidal talk does not affect. Who will buy wheat if there is danger that the American market will be closed to the flour into which it is to be ground? Who will buy logs and cut lumber if he thinks there is a chance of its being stopped by force of arms on its way to market? Surely Canada has passed through enough of real trouble during the past four years, without being made the prey of an imaginary danger, the sufferer by an evil which, in all probability, will never arise.

And what is the apology for these inexcusable expressions of alarm? The threats of the New-York *Herald*, a journal utterly unreliable as an exponent of the public opinion of the States. There is no better reason given for a course of proceedings which threatens to check the tide of prosperity throughout this country. The presence of troops in Canada is, as we before said, no indication that war is expected by the home authorities. If there were danger of a collision, the presence of troops here would inevitably prevent it, and, therefore, the troops are sent. The manifestation on the part of the mother country of her intention to defend her North American colonies, which is seen in the recent movements, is sufficient to prevent the mind of the most ambitious American being directed to Canada as a field for conquest. All Canadians rejoice at this manifestation, nor will they be found wanting in the display of at least as much devotion to the mother country as the mother country shows to her.

The people of Canada do not dread a war with the United States, if it comes to them in the way of duty. Backed by the Army of Great Britain, with two millions and a half of population, loyal and devoted, they are ready for a contest in a good cause, nor will they endure either insult or injury without resenting it. But no such issue is now presented to them. There is no *casus belli* between England and the United States, nor is any likely to arise. There is no single Press in Great Britain, of whose existence we are aware, which advocates the interference of England in the American quarrel. The cry there from all parties is for neutrality, and it ought to be ours also. The Americans will gladly leave us alone if we are equally forbearing, and only the foolish or designing can seek to excite feelings of animosity between the two countries. We can imagine the editor of the *Leader*, who wrote the Upper Canada annexation manifesto in 1849, imagining that war might bring forth some change favorable to his views of that time; we can imagine Mr. GALT, the author of the Lower Canadian manifesto of the same date, entertaining the same idea; we can imagine the other editor of the *Leader*, the friend of JEFF. DAVIS, and the editor of the New-York *Herald*, *arcades ambo*, laboring to bring about a war between England and the United States, but we cannot imagine any true friend of the interests of Canada seeking to embroil her with her neighbors, or making the world believe that such a thing is imminent.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The number of letters received at the Washington Post-office average about 30,000 daily, and of this number, it is estimated that at least two-thirds are for the Army.

The letters for the soldiers are assorted according to regiments, and delivered to the letter messengers selected by the Colonel of each regiment. Two deliveries are made each day, and as there are now about one hundred regiments receiving their mail matter through the Washington office, one may readily imagine the large amount of additional labor thrown on the clerks. This will be greatly augmented by the continued arrivals of fresh levies. A large table is arranged for the use of army letters, on which the Postmasters of the different regiments arrange their letters and papers by companies. This prevents confusion in camp and enables them to make a speedy delivery. On the delivery of the mail the scene is quite animated, there being a hundred regimental Postmasters in uniforms coming and going constantly. A receipt is taken on the delivery of each mail—a wise precautionary measure, as, upon reference to the entry, persons disposed to be clamorous without cause, are silenced. No mails are delivered without a certificate first being filed that the applicant is the duly authorized person to receive it.

Some difficulty occurs in the distribution of this class of letters, from inattention of the writers in affixing the proper name of the regiment and company, particularly in the substitution of volunteers for militia, or militia for volunteers, having at one time the two classes whose numbers of regiment corresponded with each other. A good service would be rendered if printed envelopes could be furnished the persons having friends in the Army, and thus secure safer transmission. The Second Connecticut Regiment adopted a simple mode, which has worked admirably. It is the words, "Second Connecticut Volunteers, Co. ———," printed in large letters on the top of the envelope. It attracts attention at once, facilitates the distribution, and prevents errors.

In connection with this subject, the Postmaster of Washington requests us to tender in his behalf and that of his clerks, their thanks to the Postmasters at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Albany and other places, for the prompt compliance with a request made at the commencement of the arrival of troops at the Capital, to separate the military letters from the ordinary correspondence. It has been found to work admirably, and without this aid unavoidable confusion and delay would have occurred, in assorting the mails.

Congress has passed an act, authorizing the transmission of letters prepaid, addressed to soldiers, when forwarded from one office to another, without additional postage. This is all the relief afforded them thus far.

It would be a matter of great convenience to the soldiers, their friends and the post-offices, if printed envelopes for the use of the Army could be furnished thus:

Mr. ——— ———,
——— Regiment, ——— Volunteers,
Company ———, Washington, D. C.

A DISLOYAL NAVAL COMMANDER.

From the Boston Journal.

A fact has come to our knowledge which shows that the Navy has not yet been thoroughly purged. A Captain of one of the steamers which are employed in blockade service in the vicinity of Newport's News and Fortress Monroe, is a Secessionist, and does not hesitate to express his hopes that the rebels will triumph. His treason, however, is not confined to words. He is in frequent communication with the Virginia rebels, who visit him in boats, and doubtless receive much valuable information from him. Vessels are also allowed to pass to and from the Virginia shore without being overhauled, and when informed sometimes that a vessel is in sight, he will put his vessel upon another course and go below, and remain until the strange craft is out of his reach. These facts were communicated to the Navy Department a week or two since, but we have not learned of any action being taken in the premises.

TEST OF THE DAHLGREN GUN.

The work of testing the Dahlgren gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, was brought to a close on Friday. One thousand rounds were fired, yet the bore at the close exhibited an enlargement only of 0.26, or but little more than one-fiftieth of an inch. The result was most satisfactory, and shows the superior quality of the metal from which the gun was cast. The gun weighs considerably over eight thousand pounds, and during the firing was suspended from a heavy frame-work erected for the purpose. Ten thousand pounds of powder and eighteen tons of iron were used in the test, but much of the latter may be recovered. The Fort Pitt Works had a heavy contract for the construction of guns of this character, the fulfillment of which was contingent on the success of that just tried.

AN EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The twenty-four new gun-boats, twelve of which are to be built in New-York, for the protection of our commerce along the Mississippi, will shortly be completed, and will constitute an almost irresistible blockade. The boats are built under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Navy Department has employed a number of merchant vessels, which are now being altered and adapted for warlike purposes. The Confederates are relying upon the foreign Powers to break the blockade, and if France and England are insane enough to follow their advice, they will be woefully disappointed. In thirty days every Southern port will be hermetically sealed up.

As an evidence of the extraordinary vigor which has been infused into the different departments of the Government, and also as proving the efficiency of our ship-builders, it may be mentioned that the gun-boat *Beauty*, built by WILLIAM H. WEBB, of New-York, commenced on the 18th of June, was launched at New-York yesterday, and the *Alabama*, lying at that port, an altered vessel, will be in readiness for sea in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John Lund vs. The Seamen's Bank for Savings.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with leave to defendants to answer in ten days, with payment of costs.

Thomas Chambers, et al. vs. John O. Sargent, et al.—Judgments for the plaintiffs on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Henry A. Hartt vs. Charles R. Harvey.—Judgment for the defendant, that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

Herman B. Sears vs. Calvin Claflin, Assignee, &c.—Judgment for the defendant, that the complaint be dismissed with costs. The findings of fact and conclusions of law to be drawn by defendant's attorney and settled on two days' notice.

Eliza Maguire vs. William S. Eaton, et al.—Judgment for the defendants, dismissing the complaint with costs. Findings of fact and conclusions of law to be drawn by defendants' attorney and settled on two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Garrett W. Ryckman vs. William P. Coleman, et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Garrett W. Ryckman vs. Charles H. Schneider, et al.—For the reasons assigned in the opinion in the case of Ryckman *vs.* Coleman the motion is granted.

August Be'mont et al. vs. William G. Lane.—I am not satisfied that the explanation given by the defendant relative to the proceedings connected with the assignment, from the charge of an improper disposition of the original firm and the motion to discharge the attachment is therefore denied—costs to abide event.

In the matter of the petition of the First Baptist Church.—Reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to ascertain what lots have been sold and to whom, and what would be a proper sum to be paid in each case to the holder, such parties to be notified of the hearing before the referee.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John W. Foot vs. The North Western Insurance Company.*—Case settled.

Charles W. Sanders vs. David D. Patton.—Case settled.

Eder vs. Haughwout, vs. Alexander Eagan, et als.—Case settled.

Hunt vs. Kane, and Kitching vs. Kane.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON J.—*Daniel Bidwell vs. Jose C. Pedrinjas.*—Motion granted on payment of costs before trial, one term fee, and $10 costs of motion.

Augustus H. Novell et al. vs. Harrison D. Hunt et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Albert W. Wright vs. Wm. M. Eddy.—Motion to strike out part of answer granted, unless plaintiff elect as suggested in opinion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 20,119 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 674 bags Corn Meal, 120,104 bushels Wheat, 230,967 bushels Corn, 283 bushels Rye, 21,113 bushels Oats, 302 pkgs. Provisions, and 328 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, 150 bags Rio, at 14½c., and 150 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Holders quote the market steady to-day, but reported no sales of any importance. Middling Upland, 18c.@18½c. ₱ ℔.

DYEWOODS—A small lot of St. Domingo Logwood was sold, for export to Bremen, on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, to-day, at lower and somewhat irregular prices. Holders are eager to sell, but not willing to make any important concessions to buyers. The supply is more extensive. The reported transactions reach 14,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 55; poor to choice Extra State a $4 65@$4 90, mainly at $4 70@$4 80, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 50@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 05; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45	@	$4 55
Extra State	4 65	@	4 90
Superfine Western	4 45	@	4 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@	5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@	5 80
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@	6 40
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@	7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@	7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at previous prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 10@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$8 00 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine, at $4 50@$4 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 60@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for MARSH's Caloric, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in fair demand, mainly for export, at reduced prices. The reported sales amount to 92,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 30; Canada Club at $1 10; White Western at $1 25@$1 37; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 30; red Western, from store and afloat, at $1 25@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1@$1 16; Racine Spring at $1 12@$1 14; North Western Club at $1 12@$1 13; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 10; new red State at $1 25; new white Kentucky at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and prices are lower and unsettled. The demand is good; sales 230,000 bushels at 45c.@51c., closing at 45c.@50c. for poor to choice mixed Western; 43c.@45c. for damaged do.; 52c.@53c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand, at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@54c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 35,000 bushels. Oats are inquired for, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet, at 55c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 45c.@62½c. for new crop, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in slack request, at previous prices. We quote last year's crop, at 18c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

METALS—Have been very quiet, at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light, at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been brisk and buoyant; sales, 7,500 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 12½ for common, and $5 25@$5 37½ for strained ₱ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., opening at $1 55 and closing at $1 65@$1 67½, with some reported sold at even $1 70, the general asking price ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been limited; quotations have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at former rates; sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $15 for mess; $15 50@$15 62½ for clear, and $10 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales 325 tierces and bbls., inferior to prime, at 8c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 100 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in request at 5c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,270 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6c.@7c., with 13 hhds. Melado, at 4c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 32,000 ℔s. at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls., at 17c.@17¼c., mainly at 17¼c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim higher rates to-day, and business exhibits less animation. We quote: For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₱ 310 ℔s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; Oil, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton; Oil, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ ℔. For Bristol—Wheat, 10½d. ₱ bushel. For Dublin—Wheat, 12½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, 19c. ₱ bushel. For Bremen—Logwood, (50 tons,) 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROUGH DIAMOND—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Under the apprehension that the general order emanating from the War Department, published yesterday, indicated a belief on the part of the authorities at Washington that the Capital was insufficiently secured against threatened attack, the responses from the various Governors of States to whom the order was addressed have been of the most prompt, enthusiastic and patriotic character. It appears, however, that the order was issued for no such cause. It had its origin in a desire to avoid the delays and routine to which recruits have been subjected, and to save those forming companies the expense of subsisting their men while waiting to be organized into regiments. The promulgation of the order caused considerable excitement in Washington yesterday, under the misapprehension before alluded to, and the most absurd stories were put afloat relative to the movements of the rebels, who were represented to be crossing the Potomac, both above and below the city. When the rebels do undertake to cross the Potomac, they will probably find that such a contingency has been amply provided for. A large number of boats, heavily armed, are watching all accessible points on the Potomac, and will be quite likely to give some trouble to any force attempting to cross.

If a report which reached us from the West Indies is true, we are at last rid of the King of the Privateers. The schooner *Hannibal*, from Guadaloupe, W. I., Aug. 2, reports that a steamer arrived at St. Thomas on the 3d inst., from Curacoa, bringing intelligence that the rebel privateer *Sumter* had been captured at the latter port by a United States man-of-war, and that she was lying in that harbor with the Stars and Stripes flying at her mast-head. The name of the United States vessel was not ascertained, owing, it is supposed, to the fact that the report was communicated from a vessel spoken at sea. Previous to her capture—if she is captured—the *Sumter* ran down the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, loaded with flour, rice, tobacco and butter, put a prize crew on board and sent her to Cienfuegos. The Governor, however, would not allow her to remain, when she was taken a few miles down the coast and run ashore. The cargo was sent to Cienfuegos and sold, and a part of it had been paid for. The prize-master and five men from the *Sumter* had been sent to Havana as shipwrecked seamen. We still continue to hear of the doings of the *Jeff. Davis*, next to the *Sumter* the most enterprising privateer yet put afloat by the rebels. On the 4th inst. she captured the *Windward*, and the next day the *Santa Clara*—the latter from Porto Rico, loaded with sugar and molasses. She subsequently allowed the *Windward* to go, having first put on board her twenty-two men taken from vessels previously captured—among them the bark *Alvarado*, from Cape Town for Boston. When last heard from, the *Jeff. Davis* had only twenty-one men aboard.

In response to the call of the War Department to hasten forward troops to the Capital, there to be organized and equipped, Massachusetts will probably, during the present week, send forward five new regiments. Three additional regiments and a battery of artillery are also expected shortly from New-Hampshire. The Pennsylvanians are also active. In Philadelphia alone there are skeletons of some thirty regiments, consisting of several companies, some of which will now most likely be consolidated.

Mr. SERRILL, who arrived in the *Persia* a few days ago, having in his possession a considerable sum of money alleged to be intended for the use of the rebel Government, has been removed from civil to military jurisdiction, and is now confined in Fort Lafayette. He was to have had an examination yesterday morning before the United States Commissioner, but a dispatch was received from Washington on Saturday evening advising the transfer, and he was accordingly taken down on Sunday. A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the arrest, by order of the Government, of PIERCE BUTLER, and that he also is to be imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. The cause of his arrest does not appear.

Major-General WOOL assumed his duties at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, with Lieut. C. C. CHURCH as Acting Adjutant General. Matters at and around the Fortress begin to assume a better appearance. The volunteer regiments are receiving their new uniforms, and their condition in every respect is much improved.

The Fire Zouaves were mustered at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning, when, according to the official report, there were 608 present, 119 wounded and prisoners, 117 deserters or absent without leave, 24 killed, 16 discharged honorably. They are to be mustered this morning, when the surgeon will decide as to who are unfit for duty, and the Paymaster will determine the question whether those who have left the regiment are legally deserters.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 7th inst., arrived here last evening. The material portion of her advices had been anticipated by the *Bohemian*, at Father Point; but the account of the fight at Bull Run, and the commentaries of the London Press in that disaster supply very interesting and important extracts.

The Stock market was lower yesterday by ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., on the English news *viá* Quebec, but the feeling was firmer at the close of the day, and the last quotation of New-York Central 72¾@⅞, and Missouris 42½@¾, as against 73 and 43 respectively on Saturday. The Bank return shows an addition of $1,103,000 to the Specie line, and a decrease of $1,265,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Prices of Breadstuffs were reduced, yesterday, in consequence of the increased receipts, and the rise in rates on freight. The demand was fair for the principal kinds. No important movements were reported in Cotton, Rice, Seeds, Hay, Hops, Hides, Metals, Oils or Spices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Tallow and Provisions. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were freely purchased at advanced prices. Sugars were in good request, and were very firm. Other branches of trade exhibited no noticeable changes.

Fighting at Hand in Kentucky.

Public feeling in Kentucky is tending rapidly to a crisis. Any day the fire of civil war may light up "the dark and bloody ground." The attitude of the State of Tennessee is extremely menacing. That State has three important military camps close on the border of Kentucky; and numerous smaller bodies of troops, established at other points along the State line, apparently watching the Unionists of Kentucky. These secession troops are all armed and ready for invasion; and they declare it to be their purpose to invade Kentucky, disarm the Home Guards, and put their arms into the hands of the Kentucky Secessionists, the moment that Kentucky shall violate her assumed position of neutrality—and that neutrality, the Tennesseeans declare, will be violated whenever Kentucky shall attempt to afford aid to the East Tennessee Unionists, or whenever the United States Government shall be permitted to march its troops through Kentucky to the aid of the Union men of East Tennessee.

It is on this latter point that a breach must take place and a war quickly ensue between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky; for while Kentucky still maintains its purpose to be neutral in the war so far as furnishing soldiers to President LINCOLN is concerned, her Union men universally hold that the State is one of the Union, and that the Armies of the Union may lawfully be marched over any portion of Kentucky soil. The attempt of the United States Government, therefore, to reach and succor the Unionists of East Tennessee, the right of which Kentuckians maintain, is the *casus belli* with Tennessee; and as soon as this attempt is made, the fight will begin.

It is clear to our perceptions, watching the demonstrations in both States, that neither side cares how soon the fight begins. The Unionists of Kentucky are chafing under the insolence and threats of the Tennessee troops on their borders. They are arming everywhere for the impending fight, and already camps are spontaneously forming to be prepared to meet the invader half way.

The Secessionists of Kentucky are doing all in their power to hurry on the collision. They are politically undone and extinguished in the State. A majority of 50,000 consigns them to everlasting oblivion. Their leaders, BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN & Co., will soon be under discipline to a Union Legislature fresh from the people. One may be instructed from the Senate, the other impeached and deposed. All is lost in policy and diplomacy, and no hope is left but in revolution and war. Accordingly, the Kentucky Secessionists will be certain, in a few days, to provoke a collision. The camp of Union Volunteers now forming in Garrard County, (near the heart of the State,) is denounced by BRECKINRIDGE & Co., as being designed to march to East Tennessee with arms for the Unionists. A secession mob of Harrison County, on the line of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, has threatened to burn the bridges on that road, if it transports any more guns or ammunition towards the Union Camp. And it is now said that Gov. MAGOFFIN will issue a proclamation, charging that this Union camp is receiving arms from Cincinnati, destined for East Tennessee; that the purpose is to invade East Tennessee; and hereupon the Governor will base his command to the volunteers in the camp to disperse. This mandate will not be obeyed. But the Tennessee Secessionists will have in the proclamation of MAGOFFIN, the coveted occasion of invading Kentucky. They will claim that they have the evidence of the official organ of Kentucky that their own State is menaced and about to be invaded; and they will not wait, but strike the first blow!

Such is the prearranged jugglery of the Kentucky Secessionists; and they are resolved on the war. The Unionists of Kentucky realize the whole scheme, and they are prepared, or preparing, for it. They still call for neutrality; still declare their adhesion to the policy; still deplore the horrors of fraternal strife between Kentuckians; but they do not love a Kentucky rebel better than a South Carolina or Mississippi rebel. And when the tocsin of strife is sounded, which the Kentucky Unionists do not expect to be delayed, they will be in the field, and, if fraternal blood must flow, red-handed in the fight.

A FITTING TESTIMONIAL.—The steamship *Bohemian* brought us a factious item in its budget of European news, which was duly telegraphed to us yesterday from Father Point, to the effect that an anonymous advertisement had appeared in a Liverpool paper, after the news of the late battle reached England, inviting a *shilling subscription* for a testimonial to Gen. BEAUREGARD, in admiration of his skillful generalship. The American public will anxiously wait the details of this horribly mysterious affair, and still more anxiously wait the result of the subscription—it will furnish such a nice guage by which to measure that intangible but variable element called English sympathy. Curiously enough, a communication appeared in a Charleston paper about the same date, proposing a *dollar subscription* for a testimonial to the same individual from the women of the Palmetto State. The Charleston scheme looks marvelously like another attempt of the Honorable COBB to raise the wind in behalf of the rebel treasury—as the money raised there for the testimonial is to be invested in Confederate bonds, and the *bonds* are to be presented to the little Creole. The paternity of the Liverpool advertisement, too, is somewhat suspicious: it looks so like one of the queer dodges resorted to by the three plenipotentiaries to attract attention, sympathy and cash in England.

But we trust our thundering London namesake will speedily give us the details of the whole affair, tell us how many shilling subscribers there are in the whole kingdom, and what form the testimonial is likely to take. It will be so curious to know how many shillings—each shilling symbolizing an Englishman—will be subscribed by the freemen of the fast-anchored isle to aid and comfort this engineer and architect of despotism, who builds his greatness on his country's ruin—how much the Anti-Slavery men of England will give to gild the foundations of an edifice whose corner-stone (so say the men who laid it) is negro Slavery. A few years ago a General far more skillful than BEAUREGARD visited England—HAYNAU, of Hungarian memory—and he received a *testimonial* from English freemen, typified by the muscular brewers of BARCLAY & PERKINS, worthy of the cause in which his genius and skill had displayed themselves. BEAUREGARD, who has drawn his sword in a cause infinitely more atrocious than HAYNAU—what shall be his testimonial? If the subscription should go any further than its advertisement, there is no way in which it could be invested more befitting the man and his cause than in an Alabama plantation, well stocked with fat negroes.

The Supply Department.

We understand that the visit of Quartermaster-General MEIGS to the North has resulted in the establishment of certain important rules and regulations concerning the purchase of supplies for the extraordinary necessities of the Army. We hear, furthermore, that it has been decided by the Government at Washington to appoint a Commissary-General, who will have charge of purchases, supplies and contracts of every kind connected with military operations:—and that his duties will be performed under a system of rules calculated to insure the most rigid accountability, and to give the public assurance of thorough efficiency and economy in this most important branch of the public service. Everything will unquestionably be thrown open to free and honorable competition, so that there will be no longer any suspicion that the public welfare will be overlooked out of regard for private interests. We have reason to believe that the appointment in question will be made during the present week.

The Capital in Danger.

Yesterday was emphatically a blue Monday in the City. The sudden demand of the Secretary of War for the immediate dispatch to Washington of all the men who had been accepted for the public service, whether organized or not, was held to indicate apprehensions of an immediate attack, either upon Washington, or upon Baltimore, in its rear. It cannot be denied that the document justified such an interpretation, especially in view of the rumors which have been for some days current concerning the movements of the rebel troops. There is certainly reason to believe that they intend to cross the Potomac some twenty or twenty-five miles above Washington, whenever they consider themselves in sufficient force to do it safely. Their troops are flushed with victory; they are known to have been rapidly preparing and accumulating large means of transportation during the past three weeks; they are believed to have not less than 100,000 men at their command; a bold and brilliant stroke, even if accompanied by corresponding hazards, is what is required by their situation, and an immediate advance upon Washington has been clamorously demanded by their troops, and confidently predicted by their journals for some time past. Under these circumstances the sudden requisition of the Secretary of War was admirably calculated to force the belief that the long-meditated attack was on the eve of being made.

It behooves the country, certainly, to act upon that supposition, so as to be fully prepared for that contingency. There should be no loss of time in any quarter in responding to the demand of the Government. The force at Washington is already large enough to render idle any exaggerated fears of its capture by a *coup de main*;—but this is not enough. Its safety should not only be put beyond contingency, but a sufficient force should be collected to render the attempt fatal to those who make it. Whatever, therefore, may have been the motive of the Government in making this demand for the instant dispatch of troops to Washington, we trust it will meet with a prompt response.

Freedom of Speech and the Rebellion.

In an article which we copy this morning from the New-York *Ledger*, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT sets forth, in clear and strong terms, the duty of suppressing all attempts, through the Press or by speech, to aid the cause of the rebellion. He remarks upon the extraordinary spectacle of toleration exhibited by our Government in this respect. Newspapers throughout the loyal States are permitted to denounce the endeavors of the Government to protect and defend its own existence. Members of Congress were allowed openly and defiantly to defend the action of those who were waging war upon the Constitution and the Union. The Government, from its regard for freedom of speech, has tolerated the open advocacy of measures which, if successful, inevitably involve its own destruction.

Coming from so high an authority, these views cannot fail to have weight with the public at large. They are enforced with the learning and ability which Mr. EVERETT always brings to the discussion of topics of public concern. That they are just and true, no one who considers the question dispassionately can well doubt. There is a vague notion afloat that freedom of *speech* carries with it some special and peculiar sanctity,—which removes it from the sphere of ordinary responsibility, and raises it at once above the law and the safety of the State. Whatever else may be assailed, under no circumstances must the freedom of speech be touched. Men may be prevented from *doing* a thousand things on the score of the public good:—but they must be allowed to *say* whatever they choose to as many persons as they please, and without the slightest responsibility for its effect on the interests of the public.

It is not easy to see on what basis such an opinion can rest. Speaking and printing are among the most powerful weapons of modern times, and are just as efficacious for evil as for good. A newspaper in New-York can give more solid and substantial aid to the rebellion, and inflict more serious damage on the Government, than half-a-dozen regiments of armed foes. Those journals which are constantly engaged in denouncing the efforts of the Government to put down rebellion,—which excite distrust and discontent in the public mind,—destroying the confidence of the people, discouraging enlistments, weakening the credit of the Government, and creating the impression that it is waging an unjust and unholy war, do infinitely more toward aiding the rebellion than they could possibly do with arms in their hands, fighting in the rebel ranks. Why, then, should they not be held to the same responsibility? Why should they be allowed to wage war with impunity in one way, while they would be hung as traitors if they were to do it in another way not one whit more effective? When a man takes sides with the enemies of his country, his guilt does not depend on the *mode*, but on the *fact*, of his support. His speaking, or writing, or printing, may be as dangerous and as treasonable as any other mode of action.

It seems to us that Mr. EVERETT'S position on this subject is clearly just,—and that Editors of newspapers should be allowed no more impunity than is accorded to any other men in assailing the existence of their Government and giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Speech should only be free when it is loyal. Like every other act, whenever it becomes dangerous to the public welfare, it should be punished and prevented. The law can no more allow speech to be absolutely and unconditionally free, without regard to the circumstances or exigencies of the country, than it can grant similar freedom to any other form of activity. Whenever the Press becomes dangerous to the existence of the Government, it must be checked by the law. Of course we have not a word to say in support, or in excuse, of the mobs which have attempted to regulate the Press in any part of the country. Remedies of this kind are worse than the disease. The misconduct of the Press, like that of individuals, must only be punished by due course of law.

An Improved Army.

In calling to Washington the incomplete regiments of the Eastern and Middle States, the Government either confesses its fears as to the safety of the Capital, or proposes to introduce a new system into the muster and organization of its Armies. If we are to receive the latter interpretation of the measure, we may accept it as one of the very highest promise. The earliest rally for the protection of the seat of Government necessarily originated in the spontaneous patriotism of the masses, which rendered anything like selection or discrimination entirely impossible. All who offered were, unless physically incapacitated, mustered into service. That among these raw and quite inexperienced bodies of men, numbers should find a place whose motives were sordidly confined to pay and plunder, and who, incapable of understanding, or regarding with indifference, the great questions at issue, cared nothing for their eventual solution, was to be anticipated; and we might naturally expect to find insubordination in camp and cowardice in action among this class of the National defenders.

But even when the first dangerous crisis had passed, other causes contributed to mix a mischievous leaven of this description with every regiment sent to the war. There were Colonels whose commissions depended upon their production of a certain number of men, and Captains and Lieutenants whose claims to rank depended upon the same numerical test. Any featherless biped, not actually tainted with disease, met all the requirements of this system of recruiting. Thieves and vagabonds were as available as good men and true. How many enlisted as the alternative of starvation, calculating on an opportunity of escape from the perils after they had enjoyed the profits of war—and how many took service upon the same speculative chances which invite rogues to a great conflagration, it is impossible at present to tell. But there is every reason to believe that the National need in the first instance, and individual recklessness subsequently, brought multitudes of such men to the ranks, and that we are still paying the penalty of so vicious a method of constructing an Army.

The disaster at Bull Run showed the practical value of material thus hastily amassed. Had there been in the National Army a nucleus of veteran troops accustomed to the encounters of the battle-field, it is eminently probable that no such panic as carried our inexperienced troops away from what was really a field of victory, would have become general and fatal. But in the absence of this reliance, it was not to be expected that a raw soldiery, unfamiliar with all the fearful sights and sounds of mortal conflict, and distributed sparsely over a broken country, where the eye might seek in vain for a corrective to panic fears in the presence and success of other detachments of the Army, would be proof to the cowardly demonstration which the first round of a hostile battery, or the first volley of hostile musketry, would produce in that viler material of our Army, who never went and never meant to fight. A score of vagabonds and poltroons in a regiment is as effective in thus creating a panic as thrice the number. And we may derive consolation from the fact, that all those grand Armies which the French Revolution set in the field, were in their earlier campaigns attended with similar disasters, from the same causes as those which have already brought us to shame; and yet when the bad material had been purged by desertion, dismissal and death, and veterans alone were left, those Armies had their Marengo, Austerlitz and Jena.

In reserving the organization of companies and regiments to be perfected at Washington, our military leaders give reason to hope that that some judicious principle of selection is to be employed. The practiced eye of the accomplished drill-officer readily detects the men who will damage rather than strengthen the service, and will assign them to a description of duty where they will be less liable to do mischief. To officers of such experience let the task of organization be intrusted, and we shall no longer have cowards in the ranks, to communicate the contagion of their fears to better men, and snatch from real courage and patriotism the victory they have almost grasped.

OF COURSE!—It is announced by the War Department that there is already an undue proportion of Commissioners, Quartermasters and Paymasters for the Army, and that, *therefore*, Mr. SANDERSON'S appointment to superintend the cooking cannot be made! Why was he not appointed before these places were filled? He has been trying for months to get permission to teach the soldiers *gratuitously* how to cook their rations so as to make them palatable and nutritious. The soldiers themselves complain that they are not cooks, and cannot prepare their food so as to be either wholesome or agreeable, and the officers are too busy in taking care of themselves to give attention to the culinary wants of their men. So it has been for a long time, and so it is likely to be for a long time to come. Mr. SANDERSON'S appointment to some position which shall enable him to instruct the troops in the matter, is of more importance to the well-being of the Army than that of the whole battalion of Commissioners who have been thrust in before him.

Work for Gen. Wool.

Gen. WOOL is assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe. So far, so good. The nation was deeply dissatisfied, not to say indignant, at the fact that one of the bravest, as well as one of the most skillful and experienced of American Generals, was persistently kept in quiet retreat at Troy, N. Y., while political Brigadiers were fretting away the spirit of the Army by awkward blunderings upon masked batteries.

The people demanded that Gen. WOOL should be in command of a Division of the Army in front of the enemy. That demand is answered, and Gen. WOOL is sent to Fortress Monroe, the most important military post in the United States. But Fortress Monroe is not, after all, the place for Gen. WOOL. Nature and Art have made that position impregnable, in the hands of far inferior officers. If Gen. WOOL is to play the part of Gen. BUTLER, merely to hold a post, without the privilege of cavalry or artillery to assume offensive operations in the enemy's country, then he had as well been left at Troy.

But we do not construe the transfer of Gen. WOOL to Fortress Monroe as indicating certainly that his future service in the war is to be there. We cannot help believing that the purpose of the Government is to put Gen. WOOL at the head of an armada that shall assail the Southern Coast, and introduce an Army of Occupation into some one of the Cotton States. A letter in yesterday's TIMES from Fortress Monroe may indicate the preparations for such an invasion. Our correspondent says that Hampton Roads are now swarming with steamers and propellers of light draught, and that all signs denote that an important movement is on foot. Besides these numerous lighter craft, there are riding at anchor at Fortress Monroe, some of the finest ships of our Navy—the *Cumberland*, the *Minnesota*, the *Wabash*, the *Dale* and *Savannah*, and some half dozen gun-boats of the first class. With the rapid concentration of military forces on the Potomac and Chesapeake, it will be easy to spare to Gen. WOOL a small army, and hundreds of vessels now chartered by the Government, and preparing to start for Southern waters to assist in the blockade, will be put to good service in transporting this Army, and leaving it at such point as Gen. WOOL shall select for his operations. Give Gen. WOOL thirty thousand men, and move them as quickly as the chartered steam-marine of the Government can move them to the coast of South Carolina, and Charleston, Moultrie and Sumter will be under the flag of the Union long before BEAUREGARD can throw a shell into Washington City.

This attack in the rear of the enemy must be made. It is the vital movement of the war. The nation will not recover from its choking sensations in regard to the safety of Washington City, till the guns of Gen. WOOL, or some other veteran leader, are thundering over the sand-hills of a Southern port. Then the enemy's Army of the Potomac will dissolve and disappear.

Blockade vs. Coast Guard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do, for the sake of *right reason*, drop your erroneous use of the word blockade—and adopt the better term coast-guard—and regulate all your articles by the *evident* sense of the thing. Read your correspondence, "W. L. B.," in this day's paper, and cease to give aid and comfort to the enemy by constantly using the word blockade, as if the rebel States were in truth an independent foreign Power. From the beginning the use of the word blockade has led to a great deal of confusion in the public mind, and it has enabled England to use it in its fullest sense, which she would not have done had it not been so injudiciously used here. The case is really too clear to need argument. We as an independent people, have a purely domestic quarrel with some portion of our populace. We seek to coerce them into respectful submission to our laws, and in order to do that we are obliged to deprive them of the privilege of commerce with the world at large, or with the loyal part of the country—and so we close and guard their ports, and so notify the commercial nations of the world—and they, so long as they respect our independence, would respect that domestic police regulation, which we had a perfect right to establish. Such is the simple fact; but the writers for the public Press have almost unanimously treated the guard as a veritable blockade of an independent belligerent nation's ports. The error is palpable, and the Press cannot do a greater service than to at once retrace its steps, and explain fully and clearly to the people the error that has been so far followed, and change the phraseology.

Your own article to-day is composed in error in the use of the words. In one sense it is in truth a blockade—but not in the belligerent sense usual and generally understood by the world. Thousands of men are befogged by it who desire to see clearly. Do right them and yourself.

A. G.

We think everything of our correspondent's advice. He is evidently a gentleman whose views and opinions ought to be received with the utmost deference. We should be very happy to *call* this blockade a "coast-guard," or anything else that might please him, if calling it so would make the slightest difference in the fact, or in the least degree affect the action of England and other foreign Powers. Our correspondent may not be aware that the action of the Government decides the character of this proceeding. All that England knows on the subject is what she learns from the acts and declarations of the President. Now, at the very outset of these troubles, Mr. LINCOLN issued a proclamation in which he declared it to be his intent to "set on foot a *blockade*" of the ports of certain Southern States, which had nominally seceded from the Union,—and that this would be done "in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations in such cases provided." The President called this a blockade,—and put it on the footing of a blockade. We respectfully suggest to our complacent correspondent that *our* calling it something else will not, in the slightest degree, change its character.

It is very true that this blockade of our own ports differs in some important particulars from what is usually known as a blockade, which consists in closing the ports of another and hostile Power. Our Government doubtless had the right to close all these ports without resorting to the blockading process—though it is quite possible that Great Britain might in our case, as she did in that of New-Granada, require the actual presence of a blockading force to render the prohibition effectual. If so, it matters little what we call it. It has all the essential features of a blockade, and must be supported by substantially the same means. Congress at its last session authorized the President to close all the ports of the seceded States, and declare them to be no longer ports of entry. This, it is announced, he is about to do. This step will add new legal rigors to the blockade that is now maintained, but we do not see that it will change its character in any important particular.

Letter from a Southern Secessionist.

THURSDAY, Aug. 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a reader of your paper for the last six months, during which time I have noticed that it is filled with nothing but venom and animosity against the South and everything Southern. Its perusal has given me ample food for reflection, and suggested a few questions to my mind which I hope you will answer with freedom and candor.

Your representations of the South lead your readers to infer that the Southern people are devoid of every sentiment of honor and honesty. According to your reports, they not only steal public property and confiscate private debts, but they likewise tar and feather Union men, and whip Union women, and perpetrate every other enormity known in the category of iniquity. Now, I ask you, if the Southern people are as you represent them, what object the North has in reëstablishing friendly relations with such barbarians?

Will Union men be any safer after the South is conquered than they now are? Will private debts be paid any more promptly than heretofore? I say to you, No! The people of the South are in earnest in this war, and will be so until the bitter end. The Southern children are now sworn like Hannibal of old to hate the North with all the venom of their nature, and well will they redeem their oaths. If the South does not succeed in the open field, it will succeed in secret, and the dagger and poison will be used to accomplish this end.

You talk continually of the Union sentiment at the South, which needs your help and assistance; but your editorials continually give the lie to your assertion of its existence. In your issue of to-day I find, under the head of "Trials of our Soldiers," that, "In Martinsburgh, it is said, the Union troops found a few Union men, but in Charleston none at all—not a living soul avowed any love for the old Flag, or any desire for the restoration of the Union." Where, then, is your Union sentiment in Virginia? Among the Yankees of the Pan Handle?

Where are the regiments which were to join you as soon as the Stars and Stripes were unfurled? Not one regiment has been raised; not even a company of native-born Southerners has enlisted in this war, nor ever will enlist.

It is high time that the people of the North understood the nature of this war—that they understood that it is a war for liberty, and that it will be waged while there is a man left at the South. If the Union is to be restored, the war must take place at the North. You must exterminate the Black Republican nigger-equality party at the North, before the South will listen to any proposition you may make.

I ask you to publish this letter, because, to my mind, there has been tom-foolery enough evinced in this matter, and because it is time that the people of the North began to reflect upon the calamities which are now upon them, and upon the remedy of the present state of affairs. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES G. DAVIS, Louisville, Ky.

We agree fully with Mr. DAVIS, of Louisville, Ky., that there has been "tom-foolery enough" acted and written on this subject; and yet out of deference to his wishes, we permit him to add to the quantity by publishing his communication. We do not see that it adds much to our stock of information in regard to the South, nor does it seem to us specially calculated to satisfy the Northern mind, as to the propriety of letting the Southern rebels destroy the Government and Constitution of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS insists that the South is terribly in earnest—that they will destroy the North by secret assassination, poison and the dagger, if they cannot do it in open warfare—and that their children have been taught to swear, fiercely and ferociously, at the Yankees. All this may be true. Probably it is true of that particular class of Southerners on whose behalf he is authorized to speak. Whether it is true of all of them or not, is a question concerning which there is probably a difference of opinion. If it is, then a war on men so lost to all sense of humanity is needed for their own good. If not, then it is needed to deliver the great body of respectable and civilized citizens from the thraldom of a class, so near the savages in everything but honor as those to whom Mr. DAVIS' description will apply.

Our own opinion is that Mr. DAVIS very grossly slanders the people of the Southern States. There are some among them quite as base and bad as he represents—and unfortunately just at the present time these are the men who have seized the political power of the South and control its action. But the great mass of the Southern people are of a very different stamp. They know very well that it is all "tom-foolery" to talk of this war, on the part of the South, as a "war of liberty,"—that it is really a war of Slavery,—that its object is to put into power for life the political demagogues who are now in office—that it is waged against the only Government from which the cause of civil and political liberty has anything to hope, and that their safety and happiness depend on maintaining the Union and the Constitution. We think there are a great many people at the South who hold these opinions and cherish these hopes. There may not be any of them "at Charlestown,"—but there are a good many in Kentucky—and Mr. DAVIS would probably not have to go very far among his neighbors in Louisville to find here and there a specimen. As fast as the Government succeeds in crushing out the rebellion, their number will be increased.

A REBEL OFFICER.—The Richmond (Va.) papers announce the appointment of GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, late Major in the United States Army, to be Brigadier-General in the army of the Confederate States. This Major CRITTENDEN obtained his appointment in the United States Army about twenty years ago, not from any merits of his own, but through the influence of family and friends. He was a man they had all grown tired of supporting, and it was a happy idea, and successfully pushed, to quarter him on the United States Treasury, as an Army officer.

The emoluments of office, added to the indolence of Army life in the piping times of peace, combined to encourage habits of dissipation already strong enough in Major CRITTENDEN, and twice was his sword taken from him for drunkenness and consequent imbecility, but twice did a noble father's influence procure Executive interposition and restoration to rank. But now, at last, treason has sheathed the sword so long worn by the toleration of a generous Government, and the eldest-born of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN brings shame and sorrow upon his illustrious sire by accepting service against the Government that pitied and spared him so often.

A VERY NATURAL INQUIRY.—We find the following in the Richmond *Whig:*

To the Editor of the Whig:

What has become of the thirty-thousand handcuffs captured at Manassas? and what are they for but for prisoners? Would it not facilitate the safe keeping of any surplus of prisoners we may have, and encourage the capture of more, to use a few of those cuffs? Besides, it would require fewer guards.

Sure enough—what has become of them? Perhaps the Baltimore *Exchange* can tell. The Southern chivalry might find them useful just now. Of one thing we may rest assured—when *found*, they will be put to service.

HURRYING FORWARD TROOPS.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

TRENTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The New-Jersey troops have orders to leave to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, whether the companies are full or not, or equipped or not. It produces no little excitement. The State authorities are very active. Ten companies are partially filled and are here, and others are coming.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The order from the War Department to hasten troops to the seat of war is being actively responded to, and it is probable that five new regiments will leave Massachusetts during the present week.

New-Hampshire will shortly send forward three regiments and a battery of artillery.

SKELETON REGIMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

There are now thirty-one skeleton regiments in this city, composed, on an average, of three companies each. The latest Army order will doubtless have the effect of merging them, and Philadelphia will soon be able to send an army of nine or ten thousand men.

A number of colonels of the various unorganized regiments met Col. HIPER, the Secretary of State, this evening, and reported the numbers and conditions of their troops.

Companies sufficient for four regiments are able to march immediately, and others will rapidly follow according to orders. There are at least 15,000 available troops in Philadelphia.

Gen. PLEASANTON will, in good season, issue an order calling his Home Guards together.

Col. OWENS' Irish Regiment, Col. CHANTREY'S Regiment and a regiment of cavalry are among those ready for an emergency. Military enthusiasm is increasing.

MICHIGAN TROOPS.

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 19.

Five regiments of infantry, under State authority, and two independent regiments, which have been accepted by the War Department, are partially filled and officered, and the men in camp in different parts of the State. None of these regiments have been [illegible] as yet, but it is understood all available [illegible] moved forward during the [illegible] order of the War Department.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ARTISANS AND ENGINEERS.

[illegible] now forming, under the [illegible] has prospered more thoroughly than [illegible]. Although scarcely two weeks in existence, [illegible] of a *bona fide* muster roll of nearly [illegible] and fifty men. The regiment is stationed at Camp Washington, Staten Island, and occupies the barracks erected by Col. BILLY WILSON, where a thorough drill is daily gone through. The men are nearly all artisans, engineers, rail-layers and miners, who have been engaged in the construction of railways and public works. They need tools, tool-chests, engineering instruments, &c., to render them thoroughly efficient, and it is hoped that when this want is known to our manufacturers of these articles it will be generously supplied. As an indication of one of the many uses of this regiment, we may mention that Col. SERRELL on Saturday last reported to His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, that plans and specifications were now being made by officers of the regiment, under his direction, for a pontoon train, which can be built by the men now in camp, if the State will but furnish the material. The officers are all practical engineers; none others, in fact, are accepted—and hence it happens that men come in quicker than officers. A splendid battery of six guns, constructed on the Parrott principle, and called the Parrott Battery, has been presented to the regiment. Several friends in New-Jersey have offered to mount it if there is any difficulty experienced on the subject here. The head-quarters of the regiment are at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets.

THE YATES RIFLES.

Col. AYER, being one of the most advanced of the new volunteer regiments, received orders from Gov. MORGAN yesterday to march to Washington as soon as the companies which are promised to come, are mustered in. The regiment is expected to be ready by the middle of next week to move to the seat of war. All is now activity in the camp, and the recruits pleased at the idea of soon seeing active service.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARDS.

Capts. GREEN and ISAACS have each one company. The former is recruiting for another at the Park Barracks, the latter at regimental head-quarters. Capt. WARNER, formerly Captain in one of the Connecticut regiments, has another company. Capt. DALY has a recruiting office in Fulton Market. Capt. DE BOHUN is recruiting at No. 19 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and has about 40 men. Col. DE FOREST has also accepted proffered companies from Buffalo, Rochester and Albany. All these companies are accepted, with the officers elected by the men, subject, of course, to the approval of the Board of Examiners, appointed by Government. Capt. BENSON, of Newark, N. J., expects to have a full company mustered in by next Thursday. Head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD.)

Yesterday evening a meeting of the friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment was held at the Mercer House. Major MCLELLAN, Capt. BARCLAY and Dr. NORVALL, all of whom were lately connected with the Seventy-ninth, were present. These gentlemen upheld the men in their mutinous conduct, and stated that they had been severely imposed upon. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, they stated, had promised the regiment a furlough, in order to come to New-York and elect officers. Capt. BARCLAY, however, though condemning Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT for breaking his promise, admitted that he saw the permit, signed by those in authority, for the furlough, but that afterwards it was countermanded by the Secretary of War. Major MCLELLAN stated that one of the causes of the mutiny arose from the men having bad and insufficient food, and that the regiment claims to be a Militia regiment, and as such is allowed to choose its own officers. The men have no doubt that Col. STEVENS, who has been appointed to command them, is a good and reliable man, but they object to his being appointed, without their wishes or feelings being consulted. At the close of the meeting a Committee of five was appointed to report what action had been taken in the matter, at the Mercer House, at 8 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

THE FIRST REGIMENT VANDERBILT GUARDS.

The Vanderbilt Guards, named in honor of Commodore VANDERBILT, Col. JAMES RAYMOND, has been accepted, with the privilege of mustering in by companies, so that as soon as a company is full it is mustered in, and the men fully armed and equipped. Recruits will draw pay from the day of enlistment, and immediately go into quarters. Head-quarters, No. 234 William-street.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment, Col. W. F. EGAN, is rapidly filling up, and in a few days, it is expected, will leave for the seat of war. A few more recruits are wanted, and those wishing to join will apply at the head-quarters, No. 600 Broadway.

REASSEMBLING OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

MUSTER AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—OFFICIAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT, DISCHARGED, KILLED, WOUNDED AND DESERTED.

The First Regiment of the New-York Fire Zouaves was ordered to assemble at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in order to determine the present numbers of the regiment. At the hour named, the hall was quite filled with the members and their friends, in every variety of costume. Major LEOZER, who was in command, about 9 o'clock, ordered the companies to be formed, and soon after, the calling of the rolls commenced. It is but fair to state that in many cases men were marked absent, who were at the time either loitering at the door, or about the city. The number of deserters will not therefore sum up as many as at first appear from the table. Many were reported after their companies had been mustered. The following are, however, the official figures:

	Discharged.	Killed.	Prisoners & Wounded.	Deserted or Absent without Leave.	Present.
Company A..	–	1	16	36	45
Company B..	3	1	14	15	67
Company C..	1	1	11	15	57
Company D..	1	1	4	22	66
Company E..	[illegible]	3	20	11	64
Company F..	4	4	19	7	54
Company G..	2	3	4	8	77
Company H..	1	3	7	32	48
Company I..	4	3	13	13	66
Company K..	3	3	12	12	64
Totals..	16	24	119	177	608

Total present	608
Deserted and absent without leave	177
Prisoners or wounded	119
Killed	24
Discharged	16
Total	944

The companies were commanded yesterday, as follows:

Company A, Capt. John Coyle.
Company B, Edward [illegible].
Company C, Sergeant J. D. Smith.
Company D, Capt. Hugh [illegible].
Company E, Capt. [illegible] Leverich.
Company F, Lieut. Jacob Willsey.
Company G, Sergeant John Dunn.
Company H, Lieut. P. A. Gillen.
Company I, Capt. John Wildey.
Company K, Capt. Andrew Purtell.

Of the regimental officers, as is well known, Cols. ELLSWORTH and FARNHAM are dead, Lieut.-Col. CREGIER has refused, and the regiment is now commanded by Major C. MCK. LEOZER, Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, United States Army. Lieut. LOZIER was detailed to the regiment on its arrival at Washington, and has been with it since. Upon the death of Col. ELLSWORTH he was promoted from Adjutant to Major and since Col. FARNHAM'S death and Lieut.-Col. CREGIER'S resignation, has been acting Colonel. He is an able officer, and appears to have the confidence of the men. The other regimental officers present were Quartermaster ALEXANDER STETSON, Paymaster J. J. WESTERVELT, Surgeon CHARLES GRAY, Chaplain DODGE and JOHN A. SMITH, an ex-knight of the quill, who has resigned the pen of the journalist for that of Secretary to the acting Colonel.

As soon as the roll call was finished, Major LEOZER addressed the men as follows:

MAJOR LEOZER'S ORDERS.

ATTENTION BATTALION: As soon as the battalion is dismissed, it will be to assemble to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, when the Paymaster and Surgeon will both be present. The Surgeon will examine such men as have been wounded, and discharge such as prove to be unfit for duty. The Paymaster will decide the question about those men who have left the regiment and been absent without leave, and *if they are not legally deserters,* they will get both their Government and State pay. You must be here punctually at 9 o'clock, in order that we may pay those entitled to it, and discharge those unfit for duty, and go into quarters. The battalion is dismissed until 9 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

The regiment then scattered, discussing their prospects for pay, active duty, their treatment by the Government, &c.

GONE TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

SERRELL, THE LOAN AGENT OF THE C. S. A., TRANSFERRED TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

T. S. SERRILL, the agent of the Southern Confederacy, whose arrival in the *Persia* with £40,000, the proceeds of a supposed loan negotiated in England for the C. S. A., was previously reported, has been transferred from the civil to the military authorities. He was to have had an examination before a United States Commissioner yesterday morning, but a dispatch was received from Washington on Saturday evening directing his transfer to the military authorities in command at Fort Lafayette. Accordingly, on Sunday afternoon Marshal MURRAY, accompanied by Deputy SAMPSON and Officer DEVOE, proceeded to the Tombs and escorted the prisoner from thence to Fort Hamilton, where he was handed over to the officer in command and at once removed to Fort Lafayette. SERRILL was not very communicative, but expressed the utmost confidence in being discharged if he could only get a hearing. He says that the money brought by him from England is his own private property, and that he was intending to start an exchange brokerage business with it in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* gives the following account of him, which does not tally with his present anti-secession protestations:

"The arrest of THOMAS S. SERRILL at New-York, charged with being a rebel financier, has caused considerable gossip in mercantile circles in this city. SERRILL is very well known here, and since the breaking out of the rebellion he has been in this city, freely stating secession views and abusing the North. He is a man of about 50 or 55 years of age. He was born near Danby, Delaware County, in this State, and for a number of years was in business as a cotton broker in Philadelphia. He purchased the great Southern staple for a number of prominent firms in this community, but several years ago he removed to New-Orleans, where he married, and continued in the cotton-broking business. For six or seven years past he has come North every Summer, generally stopping with a relative who resides here. Last Summer he stopped at the La Pierre House with his family. He has lately expressed his sympathy for the rebels very loudly, though when he left for Europe he registered his name as a resident of Philadelphia, and left his family here. It is to be hoped that his career will shortly be brought to a close by his imprisonment, where listeners to his secession talk will be very scarce."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BANK-STREET—LOSS $35,000.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the extensive manufactory Nos. 143, 145 and 147 Bank-street, and so rapidly did the flames spread that, although the firemen were early on the ground, they found it impossible to check them, and in a very short space of time after the discovery of the fire the building, which was of brick, three stories in height, 60 feet front and 100 feet deep, was a mass of ruins. The building was owned by Mr. VAN HOOK, whose loss is estimated at $20,000, mostly covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. STEWART & INNES, machinists, whose loss on stock was about $800. No insurance. Messrs STILLMAN & ILSLEY also occupied a part of the first floor as a receiving mill. Their loss was about $3,000; insured for $1,000. The second floor was occupied by Messrs. SHEARMAN & RICH, packing-box makers. They lost their whole stock and fixtures, which cannot, at present, be estimated. HADLEY & POST, carpet cleaners, occupied the third floor. The loss on their machinery is about $2,000, and on carpets belonging to customers about $800—no insurance. Mr. HALSEY occupied about 60 feet of the third floor, and he lost all his stock and fixtures. It is believed that the fire originated in the sand-pit, which contained shavings and dust, and although discovered early by the night watchman, he was unable to extinguish it. The total loss will be over $35,000.

DARING ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. KIRBY, No. 405 Fourth-street. An alarm was at once given, which brought the Police and firemen upon the ground. Before their arrival, however, the inmates, with one exception, finding their escape down the stairs was cut off by the smoke and flames, went to the top floor and climbed through the scuttle to the roof, and thence to another building, from which they were rescued by the persons below. Mrs. KIRBY, and a lady and gentleman boarder, and two servant girls escaped in this way, and with nothing but their night clothes. The gentleman had his limbs very much cut and bruised with nails and glass. The fire was subdued before it had gained great headway. About $1,000 worth of furniture was destroyed, which is fully insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Fire Marshal BAKER, upon proceeding to inspect the premises, found the most unmistakable indication of incendiarism. In no less than six different places, fires had been kindled; in four places in the parlor, one in the kitchen and one in the front basement. Furniture had been piled together and set on fire, by means of old newspapers and other dry rubbish placed under them. The Fire Marshal caused Mrs. KIRBY and a domestic, named ELLEN O'CONNOR, to be arrested on suspicion, and detained to await an investigation.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A sort of prefatory season to the regular campaign was inaugurated at this handsome establishment last evening, by Mr. J. S. CLARKE, a comedian whose great success last season has justified an experiment which, under other circumstances would be dangerous. Three pieces were provided, and a number of artists comparatively new to our stage, introduced. In the first—the "Rough Diamond"—Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER, an experienced actress of a past school, made her *rentrée*, and was warmly received by a very appreciative audience. The lady's performance of the character of *Margery* was marked by much vivacity, but was marred by certain nasal extravagances of style, which savored more of the stage Yankee "gal" than the English peasant. The word "sass" does not occur in any British vocabulary, nor do the village girls of Britain cultivate a healthy leisure by whittling on a pine board with a a jack-knife. Mrs. BAKER will probably be astonished when we tell her that her performance would be much improved by omitting these extravagances. Mr. CLARKE was the *Cousin Joe,* and made the most of the part, which, we may here add, has been reduced to a mere sketch. It was in the second piece—the immortal "Toodles"—that the comedian was seen to the greatest advantage. His performance, although totally unlike Mr. BURTON'S, deserves to rank with it in breadth of style. In other respects it is much more finished, and even in the drunken scene was free from grossness. The house was kept in a perfect roar of merriment, and during the progress of the play Mr. CLARKE was twice called out. The part of *Mrs. Toodles* was played admirably by Mrs. E. N. THAYER. The entertainments terminated with the comic piece called the "First Fight," in which Mr. LEWIS BAKER appeared.

Fire—Heavy Loss.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 19.

The building known as the Grain Dock Elevator, owned and occupied by P. S. STEINBERG, was burned at 10 o'clock this evening. It contained not far from 100,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. The building was valued at about $20,000, and is a total loss. The grain is fully insured.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 19, 1861.

13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, con.	88	225	Pac. M. St'p Co.	70
32,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	87½	50	do.......s30	69¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '71, reg.	79½	165	N.Y.C.R.R.Div.opg	72¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	86	550	do.......opg	72¾
5,000	Treas. 6 p.c. 2 Yr.	97½	50	do.......s30	72
1,000	do	97	50	do.......p. & c.	72¾
6,000	do	97¾	200	do.......p. & c	72½
4,000	Ill. Can. reg. bds	79	50	Erie Railway	26¾
25,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	100	do	25¾
5,000	do	42¾	50	Panama R.......s60.	104
2,000	do	42¾	25	do	106
6,000	Va. State 6s	54½	215	Hudson River R.	32¾
5,000	Ga. State 6s	68	100	do	32½
5,000	N. Ca. State 6s	65½	50	do.......s10	32¾
25,000	do	65	100	Harlem Railroad	10⅝
11,000	do	64¾	250	Reading Railroad	35
1,000	Mo. State 6s	41¾	150	Michigan Cen. R.	40½
40,000	do	41¾	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	12¾
61,000	do	42	50	do	12¾
3,000	Ken. State 6s	77½	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	27¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92¼	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¼
1,000	Louisiana State 6s	63	110	Galena & Chic. R.	64½
8,000	do	62¾	150	do	64
4,000	California State 7s	76½	50	do.......s10	64
21,000	do	75	300	do.......s10	63¾
4,000	Hun. Riv. R. 1st M.	103	750	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28¾
2,000	Chic., B. & Q. R. 8 ℘ Ct. Bonds.	92½	600	do	28⅝
			1,200	do.......b3	28⅜
6,000	Chc. & N. W. 1st M.	38	600	Chicago & R. I'd R.	38
4,000	L. Erie & W. 1st M.	61	50	do	38¼
5	Metropolitan Bank.	80	6	do	37¾
30	Del. & Hud. Canal.	83	100	do.......e	37⅞
30	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	94½	300	do.......b3	38

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87¾	5,000	Hud. Riv. Con. B	70
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	100	Pac. M. St. Co.	70
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	300	N.Y.C.R. Ex.D.opg	72¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	500	do.......b/5	72¾
7,000	Trea. 6 ℘c. 2 Year	97½	550	do.......s10	72¾
10,000	do	97¾	50	Erie Railway	26
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50	Erie Railway Pref'd	48
5,000	Virginia St. 6s. s30	52½	50	Hudson River R. s30	32½
7,000	do	54¼	100	Michigan Cen. R. s10	41
1,000	do	54	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	27⅛
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	41⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	63¾
19,000	do	42	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	28½
6,000	N. C. State 6s	65	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	38
30,000	Ill. Can. Bds., '60	79	5	do	38¼
3,000	Ky. State 6s	77½	300	do	38⅛
2,000	Ky. 6 ℘c. large be	75	100	do.......b60	38¼
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	74			

MONDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 10:

Decrease in Loans	$1,265,508
Increase in Specie	1,103,874
Decrease in Circulation	219,056
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	30,351

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 18, 1860.	Aug. 17, 1861.	Aug. 10, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,950,346	108,717,434	109,983,942
Specie	21,008,701	49,733,990	48,630,116
Circulation	9,088,646	8,521,426	8,730,482
Gross Deposits	104,690,471	105,408,419	105,418,945
Exchanged	22,934,355	13,302,111	13,402,888
Undrawn	82,756,116	92,046,308	92,016,057
In Sub-Treasury	5,902,358	4,388,239	5,629,641

The Bank return is very near the figures indicated in our weekly review of this morning. The actual count of Specie in Bank at the close of the week was half-a-million above the average, to wit, $50,202,182. As the Banks are to-day paying into the Sub-Treasury the first 10 ℘ cent. on the Government negotiation of last week, the present return of Specie is probably the *maximum* for some weeks to come, and the Loans and Discount line the *minimum.* We learn to-day that our City Banks, instead of the New-England country Banks, have taken the five millions Treasury loan declined by the Boston City Banks. The $35,000,000 thus taken by New-York has been duly apportioned, per capital, by the Associated Bank Committee, to-day, and a duplicate of the apportionment rendered to the Sub-Treasurer, upon which he was busily engaged in receiving the first installment (or earnest money) of 10 ℘ cent. up to the closing of the office, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The proportion to each Bank participating in this negotiation is, as near as may be, 50 ℘ cent. of their capital. There is no change in the general Money Market, to-day, and but a partial movement outside of Bank. In Bills on England there is continued firmness, at 107¼@107½ ℘ cent. for Bankers, and 106½@107 for the various grades of Merchant bills. We hear that the exporters of Grain to British ports received, by telegraph this morning, *via* Quebec, an enlargement of their limits, as to price, but French buyers for some days past have been holding up for Wheat, and it is only in Indian Corn that orders can be executed for England and Ireland.

The English news telegraphed to the morning papers was responsive to the accounts from this side to the 24th July, of the repulse of our Army at Manassas. While the news was no worse, or scarcely so discouraging, as had been anticipated, the parties on the Stock Exchange, who had been Bearing the market, availed of the rumors of the questionable position of Washington against attack from the rebels, to press their options and to offer cash Stock at lower figures than on Saturday. The additional decline on the Railways was ¼@½ ℘ cent., and on Federal and State Stocks ¼@1 ℘ cent. A fair amount of business, well distributed through the list, was done at the early Board quotations, leaving off steady at 12½ o'clock. On the Street there was considerable business done in New-York Central at 72½ ℘ cent., for delivery to-morrow, and on other descriptions the market was fairly maintained. At the Second Board in the afternoon, the demand for stocks partially improved, and United States Treasury Notes, Tennessee Sixes and Missouris were a fraction higher. On the Street, later in the afternoon, the feeling was firmer on the active speculatives, and the following about the closing bids:

Central	72⅝	Galena	64⅝
Erie	25¾	Illinois Central	63¾
Missouris	42¾	Rock Island	38¾
Tennessees	42¾	Toledo	28⅜
Treasury Notes	97¾	Michigan Guaranteed	27⅞
Panama	106	Michigan Central	41¼
Pacific	70	Reading	35

The bidding for the City Bank Shares to-day was about as follows:

Manhattan	114	Hanover	85
Merchants' Exchange	79	Metropolitan	90
State of New-York	75	Shoe and Leather	80
Commerce	76	Commonwealth	66½
Broadway	100	Importers' & Traders'	78
Ocean	65	Park	85
American Exchange	75		

The Railway Mortgages were generally weak, in sympathy with the Share Market. The following bids were made:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	M. Cen. 8 ℘ c., old	95
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	M. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c '82	95½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	M. Indiana firsts	75
N.Y.Cent. 7s, Conv., '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	73½
Erie firsts, '68	103	T.H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c. '70	10
Erie seconds, '59	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	11½
Erie seconds, ex. '79	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	85	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	36
Erie fifths, '88	68	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	96	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. bds.	94½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	South Carolina 6 ℘ c.	58

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamer *Europa,* from Boston, Aug. 21, are as follows: Mails close in New-York Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 5½ P. M.

London—60 days' sight	107¼ ℘ cent.
London— 3 days' sight	108½ ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris— 3 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin	40¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix-dollar	76¾c.

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of July, 1861, compared with the same month last year:

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$213,381 11	$237,789 25
Received from merchandise	26,630 51	41,787 15
Received from travel, &c	49,975 11	35,229 85
Total	$289,986 81	$314,806 25
Transportation, &c	137,606 78	147,611 65
Net profits for the month	$152,380 08	$167,191 60
Previous seven months	740,281 08	712,297 23
Profit for eight months	$892,661 11	$879,491 83

The statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the past two weeks compares as follows:

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Difference.
Short Loans	$9,859,342	$10,010,560	Inc..$151,218
Specie	14,631,633	14,614,215	Dec.. 17,423
Circulation	6,548,621	6,411,531	Dec.. 77,090
Deposits	15,543,171	15,452,093	Dec.. 91,078
Exchange	3,330,941	3,563,776	Dec 267,165
Distant balances	790,200	763,213	Dec.. 28,987
Long Loans	8,762,133	8,571,403	Dec.. 190,730

Out-of-town parties who desire to invest in the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes of the Government are referred to the card of ANTHONY W. MORSE & Co., No. 41 William-street, in our advertising columns.

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Aug. 17, 1861.	Season to same date
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	24,076	401,023
Pennsylvania Coal Company	19,639	357,635
Total tons	43,715	758,658
In corresponding period last year:		
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	8,199	262,456
Pennsylvania Coal Company	21,140	375,465
Total tons	29,339	637,921

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 17.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 10.
Bk. of New-York.	4,863,169	3,943,296	1,753,366	1,915,689
Manhattan Co.	4,550,957	4,622,301	2,013,288	1,960,676
Merchants' Bank.	4,428,960	4,474,380	2,320,854	2,111,478
Mechanics' Bank.	3,366,120	3,382,197	1,485,759	1,364,817
Union Bank	2,093,798	2,094,433	1,567,289	1,196,437
Bank of America.	4,618,558	4,763,851	4,878,197	4,738,058
Phenix Bank	3,024,884	3,093,574	2,124,112	1,855,744
City Bank	2,048,078	2,048,024	1,604,053	1,539,092
Tradesmen's Bank	1,595,108	1,598,316	241,737	252,088
Fulton Bank	1,062,275	1,122,803	1,118,900	1,003,771
Chemical Bank	1,852,873	1,877,007	3,113,174	2,991,998
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,641,243	1,674,057	586,856	580,381
National Bank	1,851,300	1,948,731	895,068	832,448
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,486,047	1,485,593	475,644	517,489
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	724,804	743,653	451,736	436,204
Greenwich Bank	482,319	486,494	390,521	374,013
Leather Man. Bk.	1,500,268	1,529,042	649,823	558,623
Seventh Ward Bk.	963,794	969,501	500,554	517,785
Bk. St. New-York	3,176,057	3,290,049	1,762,511	1,758,462
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,555,961	6,720,172	2,415,303	2,200,174
Bk. of Commerce.	12,144,994	12,348,879	3,786,149	3,794,742
Broadway Bank	2,726,285	2,762,645	1,914,648	1,078,383
Ocean Bank	1,613,139	1,644,598	459,548	447,302
Mercantile Bank	2,211,217	2,267,093	706,044	641,981
Pacific Bank	918,333	936,418	344,176	340,925
Bank of Republic.	3,016,503	3,007,343	1,109,854	1,391,866
Chatham Bank	612,469	613,522	230,629	210,594
People's Bank	601,804	605,713	171,414	146,037
Bank of N. Am.	1,751,965	1,797,344	402,112	493,969
Hanover Bank	1,474,080	1,459,336	212,127	212,909
Irving Bank	687,515	702,675	194,868	199,489
Metropolitan Bk.	5,969,309	6,101,370	1,747,812	2,611,065
Citizen's Bank	755,584	777,817	187,324	179,127
Nassau Bank	1,434,811	1,489,681	754,882	743,512
Market Bank	1,367,925	1,396,996	481,038	480,996
St. Nicholas Bank.	997,262	1,003,747	176,884	163,123
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,178,578	2,157,335	537,734	543,521
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,662,597	1,626,624	407,513	446,172
Continental Bank	2,459,568	2,456,113	855,861	921,847
Bk. of Commw'lth	868,527	877,439	192,808	275,128
Oriental Bank	492,770	503,518	153,294	147,237
Marine Bank	663,168	662,183	220,066	253,932
Atlantic Bank	499,452	496,478	84,991	84,840
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,096,223	2,115,499	470,800	461,147
Park Bank	4,305,341	4,216,184	2,460,711	2,461,555
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	723,297	735,254	145,981	275,615
Grocer's Bank	469,665	471,076	129,571	154,644
North River Bank	513,652	508,045	142,588	152,510
East River Bank.	338,777	339,527	64,254	73,928
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	752,686	753,558	179,260	193,059
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	351,410	353,276	69,741	68,714
N. Y. Exch. Bank	295,052	304,485	22,486	24,477
Bull's Head Bank	377,821	383,916	99,773	76,802
N.Y. County Bank	238,521	241,787	183,514	175,445
Total	108,717,414	109,983,942	49,733,990	48,630,116
	Decrease...$1,264,508		Increase...$1,103,874	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Aug. 17.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 10.
Bk. of New-York.	372,278	390,225	3,151,710	3,252,028
Manhattan Co.	291,539	284,154	4,032,870	4,036,370
Merchants' Bank	181,705	183,287	3,741,295	3,547,954
Mechanics' Bank	271,403	275,065	2,918,481	2,879,393
Union Bank	179,017	187,244	2,725,624	2,420,755
Bank of America	134,190	138,022	7,089,883	7,031,661
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	134,443	3,288,790	3,257,847
City Bank	....	....	2,278,787	2,461,014
Tradesmen's Bank	296,865	294,332	725,081	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	195,143	199,555	1,580,743	1,524,966
Chemical Bank	407,592	412,843	4,457,651	4,372,539
Merch. Exch. Bank	101,579	106,581	1,010,601	1,012,357
National Bank	122,987	128,493	1,340,476	1,333,967
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	291,331	291,073	1,182,695	1,218,895
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	159,279	163,955	897,772	885,647
Greenwich Bank	151,166	152,816	523,647	470,939
Leather Man. Bank	251,122	261,512	1,099,667	987,681
Seventh Ward Bk.	181,926	186,755	725,685	712,528
Bk. St. New-York.	226,308	228,304	2,336,484	2,811,942
Am. Exchange Bk.	181,876	197,117	4,493,829	4,597,441
Bk. of Commerce.	1,875	1,975	6,948,489	7,069,765
Broadway Bank	331,187	337,782	2,717,920	2,808,674
Ocean Bank	80,968	85,154	1,065,200	1,095,345
Mercantile Bank	25,213	25,213	1,806,705	1,784,277
Pacific Bank	150,735	157,635	855,588	867,537
Bank of Republic.	205,360	204,767	2,154,734	2,296,844
Chatham Bank	93,022	90,552	446,180	431,646
People's Bank	85,747	88,314	480,282	458,018
Bank of N. Am.	91,667	98,372	1,308,402	1,271,726
Hanover Bank	77,928	81,802	638,361	623,399
Irving Bank	119,346	120,524	546,698	552,311
Metropolitan Bk.	250,485	257,816	4,996,031	5,010,450
Citizens' Bank	141,126	147,088	634,071	630,899
Nassau Bank	142,513	141,313	1,260,605	1,247,289
Market Bank	179,118	185,014	1,002,819	1,031,835
St. Nicholas Bank	74,741	77,587	550,839	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	228,057	246,485	1,297,134	1,292,472
Corn Exch. Bank.	139,062	146,876	1,008,970	1,054,862
Continental Bank.	182,959	191,585	1,279,328	1,395,802
Bk. of Commw'lth	270,233	271,780	693,931	712,490
Oriental Bank	101,326	99,006	429,547	435,444
Marine Bank	150,478	153,337	554,315	573,206
Atlantic Bank	98,245	101,859	215,314	220,424
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	187,022	192,490	1,284,127	1,204,664
Park Bank	205,708	206,383	4,856,542	4,772,009
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	77,440	79,567	492,447	594,951
Grocers' Bank	51,776	52,549	343,159	357,031
North River Bank	73,396	71,115	400,138	401,486
East River Bank.	91,858	96,627	258,451	275,696
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	122,291	126,946	474,894	484,110
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	115,762	118,114	152,622	146,996
N. Y. Exch. Bank	74,899	75,233	229,331	239,535
Bull's Head Bank	114,789	119,039	369,826	363,436
N.Y. County Bank	64,959	64,227	316,847	315,277
Total	8,521,426	8,730,482	92,046,308	92,016,057
	Decrease......$219,056		Increase......$30,351	

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 19.

New-York advices thoroughly depressed FLOUR, and Friday's advance was lost; Extra sold at $3 75; market dull and unsettled. WHEAT 5c. lower, and unsettled. WHISKY steady, at 13½c. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled; Mess Pork, $14; Lard, 8¼c. Exchange on New-York, ½ c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 9—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN in fair demand, and 2c.@3c. higher; sales 80,000 bushels at 38½c.@40c., closing at the latter figure. FREIGHTS—10½c.@11½c. on Corn and Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—15,300 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 161,000 bushels Wheat, 191,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and in demand; sales 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 97c.; 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 96c.; 13,000 bushels red Winter, $1 11½.; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 10; 3,000 bushels White Kentucky, $1 15. CORN better and in fair demand; sales 20,000 bushels, at 37½c.; 14,000 bushels at 38c.; 26,000 bushels at 38½c.; 14,000 bushels at 38c.; 27,000 bushels at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT opened at 74c. for No. 1, but closed dull at 72c., and 69c. for No. 2. CORN dull and ½c. lower; sales at 25½c.@26c. for mixed. OATS active at 18½c., afloat. *Receipts*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bush. Wheat, 261,000 bush. Corn, 30,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bush. Wheat, 80,000 bush. Corn, 7,000 bush. Oats. FREIGHTS 2c.@3c. lower. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT very scarce. No Upper Lake Spring on the market. Most of the mills which have not had recent consignments are barren of supplies. There is some shipping demand for Winter Red Western, which is at $1 14, with buyers at $1 12—only one boat load offering. CORN would sell readily, but there is none in market. *Lake Imports*—522 bbls. Flour, 35,600 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—3,621 bbls. Flour, 45,500 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT, in car lots, $1 17 for Red State; $1 30 for White Genesee; $1 35 for White Michigan. CORN in large supply and the demand shows a farther improvement; sales 46,000 bushels Western Mixed at 47c. WHISKY—Sales 266 bbls. at 17½c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—2,728 bbls. Flour, 458 bbls. High Wines, 168 bales Wool, 119 boxes Cheese, 52 bbls. Pork. *For Boston and the East*—3,175 bbls. Flour, 321 bales Wool, 120 bbls. Pork. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug. 17*—23,200 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye, 36,300 bushels Wheat, 24,500 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Feed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales 6,000 bushels White, at $1 35; Red, $1 25. MESS PORK, $15 25. WHISKY firm, at 18c.@18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17⅛; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Exchange on New-York par.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Meagher's Narrative.
READY TO-DAY (TUESDAY,)
THE LAST DAYS OF THE 69TH IN VIRGINIA.
By
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
With a Portrait of the Author.
Price Five Cents.
For sale by all News Dealers.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BOWERS—WILLARD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday evening, Aug. 15, by Rev. D. M. Seward, HENRY BOWERS and LOUISE G. WILLARD.

ROGERS—MAW.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 3, by Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Mr. GRAHAM ROGERS, of New-York, to Miss HATTIE L. MAW, of West Farms.

DIED.

WILKIE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, MARY ELIZA H., daughter of James Wilkie, Jr., and Mary O'C. Wilkie, aged 10 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 245 West 50th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

BOGARDUS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, MARIANI, daughter of the late Abraham Bogardus, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, from the residence of S. H. Benedict, No. 6 Warren place. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh by the 11 o'clock train.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 18, Mrs. JEMIMA THOMAS, widow of Wm. Thomas, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, No. 126 East 16th-st., at 10 o'clock this day, Aug. 20.

TUSCH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM TUSCH, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Smith-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

PENISTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, LOUIS HEARN, youngest child of Geo. H. and Harriet Peniston, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 624 Pacific-st.

MILFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 18, WILLIAM MILFORD, aged 41 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of State and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WYMAN.—At Schooley's Mountain, on Monday morning, Aug. 19, HELEN M., wife of Samuel Wyman, Jr., of this City.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

SAGORY.—In Bloomingdale, on Friday, Aug. 16, MARGARET, wife of Charles Sagory, aged 57 years.

BROWER.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 18, JANE BORRUM, wife of Abraham Brower, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Mutual Lodge No. 57, I. O. of O. F., and of Zetland Chapter No. 174, F. A. M., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 257 Henry-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOSSHARD.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, Aug. 8, the infant daughter of John Henry and Emma F. Bosshard.

The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

RAYMOND.—In Staten Island, on Monday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM RAYMOND, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Vanderbilt-av., one and a half miles from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island.

WINDSOR.—On Monday, Aug. 19, FRANCIS WINDSOR, son of the late Lloyd Davies Windsor.

Funeral services at his late residence, near Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock.

CONGER.—At Waldberg, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Aug. 18, of congestion of the brain, LAURA VAN HORN, infant daughter of A. B. Conger, aged 4 months and 21 days.

PRAY.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, AMELIA G. PRAY, daughter of the late Capt. John Pray, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, William P. Lee, are invited to attend her funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PARSONS.—At Bangor, Me., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, SPARHAWK PARSONS, of New-York City, aged 71 years.

☞ The funeral services of MARY, wife of Wm. B. Barber, will take place at his residence, Bay Ridge, L. I., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 20, at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages for their accommodation will leave First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 443.—AUG. 19, 1861.
51, 63, 54, 17, 19, 34, 11, 72, 21, 25, 50, 39, 69.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 444.—AUG. 19, 1861.
4, 66, 50, 60, 47, 26, 37, 64, 62, 58, 55, 56, 27.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
SOMETHING FOR EVERY CITIZEN, EVERY FIRESIDE, EVERY READER.
THE ONLY CORRECT AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

On Wednesday, Aug. 21, will be published, the First Number of a great popular National work, of inestimable value to all, viz.:

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION
AND THE
WAR FOR THE UNION.

A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and consecutive narrative of events and incidents, from the first stages of the treason against the Republic down to the close of the conflict, together with the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.

IN WEEKLY PARTS, 32 PAGES, LARGE 8VO.
PRICE, 10 CENTS.

The want of an authentic and thorough History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who wish for information are compelled to grope through the mazes of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letters and editorials of the daily newspapers, to precipitate, from its confused columns, the great facts and incidents of the struggle for the Union.

To meet this want, and to produce a work of permanent value as well as of present interest, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the history as above set forth—in a form and at a price which shall render it acceptable to all.

This history will tell the STORY AS IT IS, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents and events in their exact order, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a mere diary, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of slips from newspapers, but will portray in connected and interesting narrative, the revolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the Government.

It will thus prove desirable, available and satisfactory to every citizen, every family, every office, and is given to the public in the full assurance that it will command the approbation of every good citizen in our still Glorious Land.

To be had of all news-dealers, postmasters and booksellers everywhere.

Subscribers sending ONE DOLLAR, in a good bill or postage stamps, to

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General Agent for the Publication,

No. 81 Nassau-st., (Post Box No. 4,001,) New-York City, to whom all orders are to be directed, will receive by mail, post-paid, ten numbers.

Parties wishing to furnish their friends in Great Britain, California, Canada and Australia with the publication, post-paid, by steamer, will send, (for ten numbers,) including the postage, to Great Britain, $2 20; to California, $1 10; to Australia, $2 20; to Canada, $1 10. In ordering copies, the full and exact address, with town, county and State, should be given in every instance.

JAMES D. TORREY, Publisher,
No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

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CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.
MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do it not because we are paid for doing it—for [illegible]—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING TEETH; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and she prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly safe and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the pleasing results from the use of it in a great many cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its good results, and in our opinion; and the name of [illegible] teeth will be immortalized by this syrup.

[illegible]

MRS. E. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she should, she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be yours, yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine is in the United States in greater demand. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IMPORTANT!

SEND ALL MONEY AND PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS BY HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY HAVE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO FORWARD TO THE ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE, WASHINGTON, SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER POINTS, FOR HALF RATES. THEIR EXPRESS IS THE OLDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses run as formerly.

THE LATE BATTLE IN VIRGINIA, FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW, AUTHENTICALLY DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

THE REBELLION RECORD,
In a double number, price 25 cents, will contain:
I. ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.
(From Gen. McDowell and each Division.)
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III. A MAP WITH POSITIONS, &c.
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☞ Order the REBELLION RECORD—BATTLE OF BULL RUN NUMBER—will be ready next week.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS. [illegible]

MILITARY.

RECRUITS WANTED.

In bodies from thirty to one hundred in number, to be directly mustered into a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War, and under marching orders to the Federal City. The expenses of recruiting, &c., &c., will be paid to the person furnishing the recruits. Address Box No. 1,487 Post-office, New-York City.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!

To complete the organization of a Regiment, accepted by the Secretary of War, the office of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major will be secured to any suitable person who can furnish men for that purpose [illegible]. Address RICHMOND, Box 191 Times Office.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES, CAMP DECKER, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 11.—ALL MEMBERS of this Regiment absent from camp must report to these Head-quarters for duty by Tuesday, at 4 P. M., or they will be considered as deserters and be treated accordingly. All officers and privates absent upon furlough will report in person. Any person found in the City after that date, and proper steps will be taken without leave will be dealt with in accordance with the Articles of War. [illegible]

Major Commanding Second Fire Zouaves.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also French, [illegible], instruction in music, drawing, &c., by competent experienced professors, at the [illegible] River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.

Triumphant success of the original American Comedian,

Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear in two great comic characters,
COUSIN JOE
and
TOODLES,
Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER,
and a powerful company will sustain Mr. Clarke.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest female remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 13 Laight-st., where Dr. Ward can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CHEAPEST FLOUR STORE.—GOOD EXTRA family flour, $5; choice double-extra white flour, from $5 to $6 50. Delivered free in New-York or Brooklyn. W. B. GILLETTE, No. 284 Front-st., near Fulton ferry.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every package, for the protection of the public against imposition. Use the new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

A BOY—WANTED, A BOY TO WORK AT THE baking business; reference required. Inquire at [illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Chersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

G. C. D.—APPLY AT UNION-SQUARE POST-office. M. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 565,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND 46 by 128 feet wide, with bulkhead and water-right in front; also side entrance 40 feet wide. Situated 39th-st., North river. Suitable for coal, lumber, flag, lime, or brick-yard. For particulars, inquire of M. DONAHUE, Jr., No 4 Abatoir-place, 39th-st., west of 11th-av., or J. S. REYNOLDS, Nos. 110 and 112 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a desirable tenant, a fine three-story and basement house, with garden, on Brooklyn Heights, within less than five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. If desired, a portion of the rent will be taken in board. Apply at No. 8 Park-row, Room No. 2.

TO LET—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS DISbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., for religious service on the Sabbath. The same is being altered and refitted as a skating gymnasium, and will be rented for Sunday service, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS 3-story houses, 3 rooms, Nos. 126 and 128 West 12th-st., containing new mantel and pier glasses, having just been put in perfect order, with oil-cloth in the hall. Apply at No. 12 Gramercy Park, or No. 820 Broadway, to PEET & THOMAS.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 (new number) 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has three rooms deep and all modern conveniences, and can be rented furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 51 LISpenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF the first respectability, would let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, or bedroom only, to a gentleman, with breakfast and dinner on Sunday, if required. In the house is a fine billiard room. Any person desiring a first-class home, with every comfort and convenience, and willing to pay for the same, may apply to Mr. BURTIS, at Messrs. Schenck's, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The best of reference given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor and kitchen; also, a suite of three rooms, all airy, handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply of housekeeper on the premises, or No. 67 William-st.

STRANGERS SEEKING TRANSITORY board can be well accommodated in a handsomely furnished house and desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Rooms to let en suite or singly. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, together or separate, to gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 64 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 425 FOR TWO SHARES of the Rutgers Female Institute. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
DAVID CONGER, No. 9 Rutgers-place.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 163,928 ON BOWERY Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank or at No. 279 Lexington-av., and oblige the owner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

METALS.—A. A. THOMSON & CO., NO. 215 Water st., New-York, offer for sale, Tin and Terne plate, Charcoal and Coke, Sheet-iron, Belgian, Russian, English and American Galvanized do.; Sheet Zinc, Copper, Wire, Block Tin, Spelter, Lead, &c.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, capable young woman, with 18 months' reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress; is very fond of children and a neat sewer, and is very willing and obliging; wages $5 or $6; will go a short way in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; does up ladies' fineries in the best style, or will take a situation as first class laundress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, willing to make herself generally useful; also, by one who would take care of children and sew; no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; the best of City and country recommendations given. Call for two days at No. 244 East 18th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by two girls, situations; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 115 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-girl and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go in the country. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; wages not so much of an object as a home; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244, rear, 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing in magnificent style; no objection to a respectable boarding-house. City or country; wages $8 to $9. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK, with the best City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMpetent young woman, a situation as cook and to assist at washing and ironing or as dairymaid; is a most excellent meat and pastry cook, a good baker, and understands milk and butter well; good City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework in the City or country; good reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 347 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 16 Hicks-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a smart, capable girl, who is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook and makes nice plain pastry; is tidy and obliging, and can produce the very best of City reference for honesty, neatness and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in finest style; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant cook and laundress wants a situation in the City or country; is a very good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references from her former employers; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 378 4th-av.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, having excellent City references, wants a situation in City or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, chambermaid, waitress, seamstress or nurse. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; she is capable of taking care of milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Good reference can be given. No. 325 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., third floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A WELL EXPERIENCED English woman wants a situation as cook in a hotel or boarding-house in the City or country; understands meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, and is also a splendid baker of bread and pastry. She is open for an engagement this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Several excellent and more desirable servants, (Protestants and others,) bearing the highest testimonials from Brooklyn ladies, where they have lived long, now wait situations, and can be employed at very reduced wages by applying to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, whose establishment, being patronized by the first families in Brooklyn, has secured the resort of all the best servants.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making; is a good seamstress; does up boys' and children's clothing; no objection to travel with a lady; has excellent City references. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av., or address a note to M. W.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; or would take charge of an invalid lady; would be willing to assist in housekeeping. Is also a good seamstress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the most satisfactory City reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 247 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—AN EFFICIENT MONTHLY NURSE, who can give the best of references, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagement; is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; no objection to take charge of an infant babe. Can be seen at No. 306 3d-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL 17 years of age, a situation to mind children; can sew and embroider neatly; is willing to make herself useful; good City reference; call for two days, at No. 569 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a young woman; understands embroidering, and could take charge of an infant; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; would be willing to make herself useful in City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 349 9th-st., near Avenue C.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as children's nurse; she will bring up a baby on a bottle from its birth or do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of one from its birth; no objection to the country, or a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent sewer; understands all the cutting and fitting of children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; good City references given. Apply at No. 300 1st-av., third floor, back room, near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; would do chamberwork or fine washing; or go by the week or month to sew; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 226 9th-st., corner of 1st-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced waitress; is a good girl; understands her occupation; no objection to assist with chamberwork or fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, established 1843, is removed to No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av. Teachers, governesses, ladies' maids and domestic help generally, promptly and faithfully supplied. Entrance southeast corner of 3d-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.—THREE COLORED servants wish situations, as cook, chambermaid and waitress, and nurse; one will do general housework if desired. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. Reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—By a most willing and obliging young woman, with two years city reference—a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and is a careful washer and ironer; is very neat about her person and kitchen; has a good, cheerful disposition; no objection to going in the country; wages $5 or $6 per month; also, a small girl wishes to obtain a situation at $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework in a small private family, can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 368 4th-av., back-room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' references, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and a splendid washer and ironer; can do up shirts in good style; is kind to children, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WITH good reference wants a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; wages no object; she wants a good home. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by Mrs. Floyd, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's maid or nurse in a respectable family. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. 174 *Times* office.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE trouver une place comme bonne d'enfants, soit à la ville ou à la campagne. Elle a de bonnes recommendations. S'adresser à No. 63 West 20th-st.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—AS BUTLER AND VALET, or waiter in a private family. The advertiser wishes employment in either of the above capacities; has many years' English experience, and the last five years with first-class families in this City, by whom he can be well recommended. Address BUTLER, at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, New-York. Can be heard of for one week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, a position in a dry-goods, grocery, hardware, shipping, or commission house; is willing to accept any position, and to work on a small salary. Address Box No. 1,052 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant man, without incumbrance, a situation as professed coachman, in a respectable family; understands the training and management of young horses, in both saddle and harness; has eight years City reference; and would be found a valuable acquisition to any gentleman having a number of horses in the country. Address H. N., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, who has acted as coachman, plain gardener, or on the farm work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober steady man who is a coachman, plain gardener, or can do farm work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; not afraid of work, can keep a small garden in order, if required; will go at wages to suit the times. Address W. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a young man of steady and sober habits, and who comes well recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 45 East Broadway, or a note addressed to H. K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations; would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation from a gentleman; is a good groom and coachman, also a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, willing young man, a situation to work on a farm; is used to agriculture and out-door work; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 Varick-st.

AS FARMER &c.—TO FARMERS.—A FARMER and wife, with no incumbrance, wish situations; the man a good farmer, gardener, and a careful driver; she thoroughly understands baking, making pies, put butter, and is a first class washer and ironer. Apply at No. 368 West 28th-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—AN ENGlishman and his wife, not long in this country, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; is also handy with tools; can build and keep everything in order; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a first-rate dairy-maid; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address JAMES FINNEGAN, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a competent man a situation; is a good gardener and a good driver; understands making gas, and is willing to make himself useful; the wife will attend to the laundry, dairy and poultry, or the man will hire alone. Best of reference from his last employer. Address D. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a man as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; is competent of driving, if required. City reference as to competency, &c. Address G. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who can produce satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 184 University-place, in grocery-store, from 11 to 4 P. M., or any letters addressed to JOHN MORRIS will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion, by a young Frenchman, having lived in good families, who will give satisfactory recommendations; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. HOWELL'S fruit store, No. 693 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man servant, who has lived 3 years faithful and trustworthy. Call at, or address WAITER, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the jewelry store.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A GOOD NURSE FOR the country, a Protestant, and one who is capable of taking care of small children and is a good seamstress; apply at No. 14 West 14th-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, capable of taking care of a child of eight months; Scotch or English preferred; the best of reference required. Apply Tuesday, 20th inst., between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 37 East 12th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store—one acquainted with the cash trade of the West and Hudson River. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

GAS MAKER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT PERson to superintend the erection of gas works of a town; the best of recommendations required. Address, with references, A. R. M., Box No. 2,360 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 4th to the end of August.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. S. S. Willis, Mr. W. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

**SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,**
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL,**
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best Gentlemen's Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL.**
MRS. MACAULAY

Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal.
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times daily. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would receive six boys. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 20th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day school will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 15th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment; she is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish, and some of the ornamentals; or would assume the duties of governess to small children; the very highest references, &c., can be offered; compensation of no importance; parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly requested not to answer. Address, for three days, R. G., No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French, and music, wishes an engagement as governess in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience; he is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good references furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred,) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. B. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a private family, by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address, for a few days, H. M. ANSHUZ, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a private family, by a lady who has had several years experience in teaching; satisfactory reference given and required. Address, for a few days, H. M. AMSBURY, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL years experience in the public schools of this City and elsewhere, who has good references, desires a situation in a school. Address T. W. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a graduate of Williams, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 16, Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM the 1st of October to the 1st of May, 1862. It must be well furnished; location between 14th and 30th sts., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; family—gentleman and his wife; no children. The pay will be made satisfactory, and the best of care will be taken of the furniture; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,781 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED AT A LOW rent by a small private family without children; location preferred west of Broadway, between 4th and 20th sts. The rent will be promptly paid when due. References exchanged. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In this City or Brooklyn or in the country. Apply or address with terms and full particulars, AIMS & HANNAH, No. 7 South-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHKILL—Within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, in full view of the river. Good stable. Rent $50 per month. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 60 Matteawan Post-office, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine house, furnished, for one month or longer. Rent $250 per month. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 35th-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for one or two years, at $3,800. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	[illegible]
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	[illegible]
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	[illegible]
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	[illegible]
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

By GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, (below Liberty-st.,) probably the best stock of household furniture offered at auction this season; it consists of a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite, also rosewood armoir à glace, etageres, ladies' secretaries, wardrobes, buffets, tables, hall stands, bedsteads, bureaus, secretaries, &c., worthy the notice of buyers.
E. F. WILBER, Assignee.

N B.—A number of first-class houses to let, at low rates.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A TRUSTEE, (successor of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq.,) under the provision of a mortgage deed, executed by the Pittsburgh, Newcastle and Cleveland Railroad Company to said Thompson, his successor in the trust therein mentioned, and assigns, dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver County, in Mortgage Book D, pages 189, 190, 191, 192 and 193, and in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book No. 1, pages No. 469, 470, 471, 472, 473 and 474, will, on the 8th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of Pittsburgh, in said Commonwealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said mortgage, cause to be sold at public auction, the following-described property, rights and franchises, to wit: The Road of the said Pittsburgh, Newcastle and Cleveland Railroad Company, lying between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in said County of Beaver, and the town of Newcastle, in said Lawrence County, being about thirteen miles in length, including the right of way and the land occupied thereby, dépôt grounds and all appurtenances belonging thereto, and all the franchises of said Company, subject to the lien of a prior mortgage made by said Company, by the name and style of the Newcastle and Darlington Railroad Company, to said County of Lawrence, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, in Mortgage Book No. 1, page 215, &c. Default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds given under said first-mentioned mortgage, for a period exceeding sixty days after demand made thereof, and request having been made by the holders of at least one-half of said bonds unpaid, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale cash. JOHN M. TIERNAN, Trustee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, cutlery, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, piano, made by Dubois & Bacon.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

IOWA LANDS WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE finest country places in Westchester County. There are 40 acres in the place; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station; one hour from New-York. The buildings new, and the neighborhood one of the best in the State. Value of the place $50,000. Also, a farm for a house in Brooklyn, worth $9,000. Address, stating full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED OR unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north shore, Staten Island, a short distance from the Castleton Landing. Carriage-house and stable on the premises. House contains eleven rooms, and will be let reasonably to a permanent tenant. Apply to A. H. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE.—New, tasty, and well-built; price to suit the times. Apply to P. FALARDO, South Orange, or at the Drug Store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FIVE SMALL GENTEEL houses in a beautiful location, at a great sacrifice. Foreclosure sale by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock M., of five valuable three-story brick houses, 20 by 40 feet, with baths, gas, &c.; lot 100 feet deep, situate on the south side of 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESIDENT OF ILLInois, has 1,400 acres choice timber lands, in Southern Illinois, that he will exchange for dry goods. For information, parties may call on DIBBLEE, WORK & MOORE, No. 97 Chambers-st. W. R.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] HAMMOND, PUPIL [illegible] [illegible] may be had of [illegible] of the author.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as all deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (two doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Popular London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. R. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. [illegible] paint-store, No. 21 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless [illegible]

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A [illegible] [illegible] Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to [illegible] being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE [illegible] University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all cases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years' present specialty, (three of which have been at the [illegible] of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., [illegible] confidently consulted on all diseases of a [illegible] nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the [illegible] and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call [illegible] with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, [illegible] THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has published the 160th edition of the valuable book, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation. A Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, Cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; containing nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. [illegible] Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWE & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. [illegible] Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secrets $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20 and 5:20 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Simonson-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing; location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c.; fine grounds, boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. [illegible], No. 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible], SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
[illegible] Letters of Credit for travelers, [illegible] the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible] world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, [illegible] &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] that they will receive money on account of [illegible] for which they will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York.
[illegible] at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible], San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. [illegible] CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
[illegible] daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] and Five per cent. on larger amounts. [illegible] deposits, during the last 10½ [illegible]
$601,328 33.
[illegible], Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
[illegible] travelers, available in all parts of [illegible] the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, [illegible], Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and [illegible] the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

[illegible], assigning the reasons and necessity for this [illegible], have been sent to all holders whose address is known [illegible] application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the [illegible]
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage [illegible] of this Company are hereby informed that the [illegible] to be given in exchange for the first six coupons [illegible] of said bonds, pursuant to the vote of the bondholders at their meeting, July 18, are now ready, and they are requested to present said coupons for exchange, without delay, at the agency of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
W. B. OGDEN, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.
Aug. 13, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can [illegible] their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August inst.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and [illegible] at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the [illegible] Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all [illegible] at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th to the 20th inst. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. [illegible] IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONNECTION and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company, Westcott, Dodd & Co.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861. ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted for the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adironda*[illegible], at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING, and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, AUG. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt:

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the mail for Boston, *via* New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 P. M., will close at 1½ o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, KATE, HAS left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. RICHARD HANCOX, No. 60 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch, at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.	LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.
Tenth-st. .... 7:15 A. M.	Spring-st. .... 8:10 A. M.
Broome-st. .... 7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st. .... 8:30 A. M.
Peck slip .... 7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4 .... 9:00 A. M.
And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.	

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHENIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin $75	Steerage $30
First Cabin to London 80	Steerage to London 33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. HOUGH, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.
3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—ONE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER, of about 200 tons' register; one propeller, of 100 to 300 tons; and two side-wheel steamers, of 200 to 400 tons. Parties having vessels of the above description, which they wish to dispose of, at a fair price, [illegible] may hear of a purchaser by addressing D. Box No. 3,192 Post-office, stating particulars, and where they can be seen.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The unparalleled attractions of the Museum are calling together thousands of both sexes and all ages and [illegible]
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
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RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE.
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE.
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE.
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT.
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
is universally acknowledged to be the greatest [illegible] ever seen in America. Every intelligent person [illegible] that this is the first one ever seen in this country, [illegible] was only by special permission of the
GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT
that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living under water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,
as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at [illegible] now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the [illegible] Hall,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living [illegible]
WHAT IS IT? [illegible]
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH [illegible] MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, [illegible] ING SEAL, &c.
The Lecture-room [illegible]
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, [illegible]
FARCE.
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st. [illegible]
OLDEST And BEST-ORGANIZED BAND in the [illegible]
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS,
CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and
GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, [illegible] Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen [illegible] tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 327 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $4 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8¾ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8¾ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8¾ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8¾ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The [illegible] elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers for Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours!

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$525.—AN ENERGETIC PERSON, OF respectability, who will loan his employer the above sum, on excellent security, can secure a pleasant and permanent situation, at a salary of $15 per week. Address, N. H. B., giving name and residence, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT BARgain, fitted up with all the latest improvements, equal to any in the country; turns out 100 barrels a week. For particulars apply to FEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or will trade for property.

NOTICE.—A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT WIDOW would like to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, who would act as partner in a profitable business. Address, confidentially, Mrs. L. LAINER, Spring-st., Station A, Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves at 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices. White, [illegible] colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 322 Broadway, near 10th-st., [illegible] Remember ELGER'S.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

with a severe check on the right, but the advance of McDowell was very cautious, and he would not let his troops fall into the ambuscades against which they have been especially forewarned. Let speculation, which to-morrow's news must outstrip, cease here, and let us examine the composition of the forces actually engaged with the Confederates. The head of the naval and military forces of the United States is the President, in theory and in the practice of appointments, but Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott is "Commanding-in-Chief" of the United States Army. His staff consists of Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of the Staff; Col. H. Van Rensselaer, A. D. C., (Volunteer;) Lieut.-Col. George W. Cullum, United States Engineer, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Edward Wright, United States Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Schuyler Hamilton, Military Secretary.

[A copy of the General Order of Gen. McDowell, organizing the Army, is here given by the correspondent. We omit it, because it is already familiar to the American reader.]

Some changes have been made since this order was published, and the corps has been strengthened by the accession of two regular field-batteries. The effective strength of the infantry under McDowell may be taken at 30,000, and there are about 60 field-pieces at his disposal, and a force of about ten squadrons of cavalry.

The following is an approximation to the number of Gen. McClellan's Division in Western Virginia, with their positions previous to the late action. The numerical strength of his command is near 35,000, nearly all volunteers.

The division under Gen. Patterson is about 22,000 strong, and has three batteries of artillery attached to it; and Gen. Mansfield, who commands the Army of Washington and the reserve watching the Capitol, has under him a corps of 16,000 men, almost exclusively volunteers. Gen. McDowell has also left a strong guard in his intrenchment along the right bank of the Potomac, guarding the bridges and covering the roads to Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church. The division in military occupation of Maryland, under Gen. Banks, most of which is concentrated in and around Baltimore, consists of 7,400 men, with some field guns. The corps at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, under Gen. Butler, is 11,000 strong, with two field batteries, some guns of position, and the fortress itself in hand. Gen. Lyon, who is operating in Missouri with marked success, has about [illegible] men. Gen. Prentiss, at Cairo, commands a division of 6,000 men and two field batteries. There are besides these forces, many regiments organized and actually in the field. The Army under Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas Junction is estimated at 60,000, but that must include the reserves, and a portion of the force in the intrenchments along the road to Richmond, in the immediate neighborhood of which there is a corps of 15,000 men. At Norfolk there are 18,000 or 20,000, at Acquia Creek 8,000 to 9,000, and Johnson's corps is estimated at 10,000, swollen by the *débris* of the defeated column. The railways from the South are open to the Confederates, and they can collect their troops rapidly, so that it is not at all beyond the reach of probability that they can collect 150,000 or 160,000 men in Virginia, if that number is not now actually in the State. In cavalry they have a superiority, but the country is not favorable for their operations till the Armies approach Richmond. In field-artillery they are not so well provided as the Federalists. They have, however, a great number of heavy batteries and guns of position at their disposal. Food is plentiful in their camps; the harvest is coming in. In general equipments and ammunition the Federalists have a considerable advantage. In discipline there is not much difference, perhaps, in the bulk of the volunteers on both sides, but the United States' forces have the benefit of the example and presence of the regular Army, the privates of which have remained faithful to the Government. If we are to judge from what may be seen in Washington, there are *mauvais sujest* in abundance among the United States troops. The various foreign Ministers have been so much persecuted by soldiers coming to their houses, and asking for help, that sentries were ordered to be put at their doors. Lord Lyons, however, did not acquiesce in the propriety of the step, and in lieu of that means of defence against demands for money, a document called "a safe-guard" has been furnished to the domestics at the various legations, in which applicants are informed that they are liable to the penalty of death for making such solicitations. Gen. McDowell writes in his dispatch from Fairfax Court-house: "I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging, which, however soon checked, distressed us all greatly." What will take place at the close of a hardly contested action in the front of populous towns and villages? The vast majority of the soldiers are very well behaved, but it will require severe punishment to deter the evil-disposed from indulging in all the license of war.

The energy displayed in furnishing the great Army in the field with transport and ambulances is very great, and I have been surprised to see the rapidity with which waggons and excellent field hospitals and sick carts have been constructed and forwarded by the contractors. The corps in Virginia under McDowell may be considered fit to make a campaign in all respects so far as those essentials are concerned, and the Government is rapidly purchasing horses and mules which are not inferior to those used in any Army in the world. These few lines must suffice till the dispatch of the mail on Wednesday.

July 22.

I sit down to give an account—not of the action yesterday, but of what I saw with my own eyes, hitherto not often deceived, and of what I heard with my own ears, which in this country are not so much to be trusted. Let me, however, express an opinion as to the affair of yesterday. In the first place the repulse of the Nationalists, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatever beyond the mere failure—which politically was of greater consequence than it was in a military sense—but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat on their lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a cowardly rout—a miserable, causeless panic. Such scandalous behavior on the part of soldiers I should have considered impossible, as with some experience of camps and armies I never, even in alarms among camp followers, seen the like of it. How far the disorganization of the troops extended I know not; but it was complete in the instance of more than one regiment. Washington this morning is crowded with soldiers without officers, who have fled from Centreville, and with "three months' men," who are going home from the face of the enemy on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The streets, in spite of the rain, are crowded by people with anxious faces, and groups of wavering politicians are assembled at the corners, in the hotel passages, and the bars. If, in the present state of the troops, the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, turning the works at Arlington, the Capitol might fall into their hands. Delay may place that event out of the range of probability.

The North will, no doubt, recover the shock. Hitherto she has only said, "Go and fight for the Union." The South has exclaimed, "Let us fight for our rights." The North must put its best men into the battle, or she will inevitably fail before the energy, the personal hatred, and the superior fighting powers of her antagonist. In my letters, as in my conversation, I have endeavored to show that the task which the Unionists have set themselves is one of no ordinary difficulty, but in the state of arrogance and supercilious confidence, either real or affected to conceal a sense of weakness, one might as well have praached to the Pyramid of Cheops. Indeed, one may form some notion of the condition of the public mind by observing that journals conducted avowedly by men of disgraceful personal character—the be-whipped and [illegible] and unrecognized pariahs of society in New-York—are, nevertheless, in the very midst of reverse and defeat, permitted to indulge in ridiculous rhodomontade towards the nations of Europe, and to move our laughter by impotently malignant attacks on "our rotten old monarchy," while the stones of their bran new republic are tumbling about their ears. It will be amusing to observe the change of tone, for we can afford to observe and to be amused at the same time.

On Saturday night I resolved to proceed to Gen. McDowell's Army, as it was obvious to me that the repulse at Bull Run and the orders of the General directed against the excesses of his soldiery indicated serious defects in his Army—not more serious, however, than I had reason to believe existed. How to get out was the difficulty. The rumors of great disaster and repulse had spread through the city. The livery-stable keepers, with one exception, refused to send out horses to the scene of action—at least, the exception told me so. Senators and Congressmen were [illegible] to make a day of it, and all the vihicles and horses that could be procured were in requisition for the [illegible] of action. This curiosity was aroused by the [illegible] that McDowell had been actually ordered to make an attack on Manassas, and that Gen. Scott had given him till 12 o'clock to be master of Beauregard's [illegible]. If Gen. Scott ordered the attack at all, I venture to say he was merely the mouthpiece of the more violent civilians of the Government, who mistake intensity of feeling for military strength. The consequences of the little skirmish at Bull Run, ending in the repulse of the Nationals, were much exaggerated, and their losses were put down at any figures the fancy of the individual item who was speaking suggested. "I can assure you, Sir, that the troops had 1,500 killed and wounded; I know it." I went off to the head-quarters, and there Gen. Scott's Aid informed me Gen. M'Dowell'l official report gave 6 killed and 37 wounded. The livery-keepers stuck to the 1,500 or 2,000. The greater the number *hors de combat* the higher the tariff for the hire of quadrupeds. All I could do was to get a kind of cabriolet, with a seat in front for the driver, to which a pole was affixed for two horses, at a Derby-day price, and a strong led-horse, which Indian experiences have induced me always to reply upon in the neighborhood of uncertain fighting. I had to enter into an agreement with the owner to pay him for horses and buggy if they were "captured or injured by the enemy," and though I smiled at his precautions, they proved not quite unreasonable. The master made no provision for indemnity in the case of injury to the driver, or the colored boy who rode the saddle-horse. When I spoke with officers at Gen. Scott's headquarters of the expedition, it struck me they were not at all sanguine about the result of the day, and one of them said as much as induced me to think he would advise me to remain in the city if he did not take it for granted it was part of my duty to go to the scene of action. An English gentleman who accompanied me was strongly dissuaded from going by a colonel of cavalry on the staff, because, he said, "the troops are green, and no one can tell what may happen." But my friend got his pass from Gen. Scott, who was taking the whole affair of Bull Run and the pressure of the morrow's work with perfect calm, and we started on Sunday morning—not so early as we ought, perhaps, which was none of my fault—for Centreville, distant about twenty-five miles southwest of Washington. I purposed starting in the beautiful moonlight, so as to arrive at McDowell's camp in the early dawn, but the aids could not or would not give us the countersign over the Long Bridge, and without it no one could get across till after 5 o'clock in the morning. When McDowell moved away, he took so many of the troops about Arlington, that the camps and forts are rather denuded of men. I do not give, as may be observed, the names of regiments, unless in special cases—first, because they possess little interest, I conceive, for those in Europe who read these letters; and, secondly, because there is an exceedingly complex system—at least to a foreigner—of nomenclature in the forces, and one may make a mistake between a regiment of volunteers and a regiment of State militia of the same number, or even of regulars in the lower figures. The soldiers lounging about the forts and over the Long-bridge across the Potomac were an exceedingly unkempt, "loafing" set of fellows, who handled their firelocks like pitchforks and spades, and I doubt if some of those who read or tried to read our papers could understand them, as they certainly did not speak English. The Americans possess excellent working materials, however, and I have had occasion repeatedly to remark the rapidity and skill with which they construct earthworks. At the Virginia side of the Long Bridge there is now a very strong *tête de pont*, supported by the regular redoubt on the hill over the road. These works did not appear to be strongly held, but it is possible men were in the tents near at hand, deserted though they seemed, and, at all events, reinforcements could be speedily poured in if necessary.

The long and weary way was varied by different pickets along the road, and by the examination of our papers and passes at different points. But the country looked vacant in spite of crops of Indian corn, for the houses were shut up, and the few indigenous people whom we met looked most blackly under their brows at the supposed Abolitionists. This portion of Virginia is well wooded, and undulating in heavy regular waves of field and forest; but the roads are deeply cut and filled with loose stones, very disagreeable to ride or drive over. The houses are of wood, with the usual negro huts adjoining them, and the specimens of the race which I saw were well dressed and not ill-looking. On turning into one of the roads which leads to Fairfax Court-house and to Centreville beyond it the distant sound of cannon reached us. That must have been about 9:30 A. M. It never ceased all day; at least, whenever the rattle of the gig ceased the booming of guns rolled through the woods on our ears. One man said it began at 2 o'clock, but the pickets told us it had really become continuous about 7½ or 8 o'clock. In a few minutes afterwards a body of men appeared on the road, with their backs towards Centreville, and their faces towards Alexandria. Their march was so disorderly that I could not have believed they were soldiers in an enemy's country—for Virginia hereabout is certainly so—but for their arms and uniform. It soon appeared that there was no less than an entire regiment marching away, singly or in small knots of two or three, extending for some three or four miles along the road. A Babel of tongues rose from them, and they were all in good spirits, but with an air about them I could not understand. Dismounting at a stream, where a group of thirsty men were drinking and halting in the shade, I asked an officer, "Where are your men going, Sir?" "Well, we're going home, Sir, I reckon, to Pennsylvania." It was the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was on its march, as I learnt from the men. "I suppose there is severe work going on behind you, judging from the firing?" "Well, I reckon, Sir, there is." "We're going home," he added after a pause, during which it occurred to him, perhaps, that the movement required explanation,—"because the men's time is up. We have had three months of this work." I proceeded on my way, ruminating on the feelings of a General who sees half a brigade walk quietly away on the very morning of an action, and on the frame of mind of the men, who would have shouted till they were hoarse about their beloved Union—possibly have hunted down any poor creature who expressed a belief that it was not the very quintessence of everything great and good in Government and glorious and omnipotent in arms,—coolly turning their backs on it when in its utmost peril because the letter of their engagement bound them no further. Perhaps the Fourth Pennsylvania were right, but let us hear no more of the excellence of three months' service volunteers. And so we left them. The road was devious and difficult. There were few persons on their way, for most of the Senators and Congressmen were on before us. Some few commissariat wagons were overtaken at intervals. Wherever there was a house by the roadside the negroes were listening to the firing. All at once a terrific object appeared in the wood above the trees—the dome of a church or public building, apparently suffering from the shocks of an earthquake, and heaving to and fro in the most violent manner. In much doubt we approached us well as the horses' minds would let us, and discovered that the strange thing was an inflated balloon attached to a car and wagon, which was on its way to enable Gen. McDowell to reconnoitre the position he was then engaged in attacking—just a day too late. The operators and attendants swore as horribly as Anna's warriors in Flanders, but they could not curse down the trees, and so the balloon seems likely to fall into the hands of the Confederates. About 11 o'clock we began to enter on the disputed territory which had just been abandoned by the Secessionists to the Nationalists in front of Fairfax Court-house. It is not too much to say that the works thrown up across the road were shams and makebelieves, and that the Confederates never intended to occupy the position at all, but sought to lure on the Nationalists to Manassas Gap, where they were prepared to meet them. Had it been otherwise the earthworks would have been of a different character, and the troops would have had regular camps and tents, instead of bivouac huts of branches of trees. Of course the troops of the enemy did not wish to be cut off, and so they had cut down trees to place across the road, and put some field-pieces in their earthworks to command it. On no side could Richmond be so well defended. The Confederates had it much at heart to induce their enemy to come to the strongest place and attack them, and they succeeded in doing so. But, if the troops behaved as ill in other places as they did at Manassas, the Nationalists could not have been successful in any attack whatever.

It was noon when we arrived at Fairfax Court-House—a poor village of some 30 or 40 straggling wooden and brick houses, deriving its name from the building in which the Circuit Court of the county is held, I believe, and looking the reverse of flourishing—and one may remark, *obiter*, that the state of this part of Virginia cannot be very prosperous, inasmuch as there was not a village along the road up to this point, and no shops or dépots, only one mill, one blacksmith and wheelwright. The village was held by a part of the reserve of McDowell's force, possibly 1,000 strong. The inhabitants were, if eyes spoke truth, Secessionists to a man, woman and child, and even the negroes looked extra black, as if they did not care about being fought for. A short way beyond this village, Germantown, the scene of the recent excesses of the Nationalists, afforded evidence in its blackened ruins that Gen. McDowell's censure was more than needed.

The chimney stacks being of brick, are the sole remains of the few good houses in the village. Here our driver made a mistake, which was the rather persisted in that a colored chattel informed us we could get to Centreville by the route we were pursuing, instead of turning back to Germantown, as we should have done. Centreville was still seven miles ahead. The guns sounded, however, heavily from the valleys. Rising above the forest tops appeared the blue masses of the Alleghanies, and we knew Manassas was somewhere on an outlying open of the ridges, which reminded me in color and form of the hills around the valley of Baidar. A Virginian, who came out of a cottage, and who was assuredly no descendant of Madame Esmond, told us that we were "going wrong right away." There was, he admitted, a by-road somewhere to the left front, but people who had tried its depths had returned to Germantown with the conviction that it led to any place but Centreville. Our driver, however, wished to try "if there were no Seceshers about?" "What do you say?" quoth the Virginian. "I want to know if there are any Secessionists there." "Secessionitss?" (in a violent surprise, as if he had heard of them for the first time in his life.) "No, Sir-ree! Secessionists, indeed!" And all this time Beauregard and Lee were pounding away on our left front some six or seven miles off. The horses retraced their steps, the colored youth who bestrode my charger complaining that the mysterious arrangement which condemns his race to slavery was very much abraded by the action of that spirited quadruped, combined or rather at variance with the callosites of the English saddle. From Germantown onwards by the right road there was nothing very remarkable. At one place a group of soldiers were buying "secession money" from some negroes, who looked as if they could afford to part with it as cheaply as men do who are dealing with other people's property. Buggies and wagons (Anglicé, carriages) with cargoes of Senators were overtaken. The store carts became more numerous. At last Centreville appeared in sight—a few houses on our front, beyond which rose a bald hill, the slopes covered with bivouac huts, commissariat carts, and horses, and the top crested with spectators of the fight. The road on each side was full of traces of Confederate camps; the houses were now all occupied by Nationalists. In the rear of the hill was a strong body of infantry—two regiments of foreigners, mostly Germans, with a battery of light artillery. Our buggy was driven up to the top of the hill. The colored boy was dispatched to the village to look for a place to shelter the horses while they were taking a much-required feed, and to procure, if possible, a meal for himself and the driver. On the hill there were carriages and vehicles drawn up as if they were attending a small country race. They were afterwards engaged in a race of another kind. In one was a lady with an opera-glass; in and around and on others were legislators and politicians. There were also a few civilians on horseback, and on the slope of the hill a regiment had stacked arms, and was engaged in looking at and commenting on the battle below. The landscape in front was open to the sight as far as the ranges of the Alleghanies, which swept round from the right in blue mounds, the color of which softened into violet in the distance. On the left the view was circumscribed by a wood, which receded along the side of the hill on which we stood to the plain below. Between the base of this hill, which rose about one hundred and fifty feet above the general level of the country, and the foot of the lowest and nearest elevation of the opposite Alleghanies, extended about five miles, as well as I could judge, of a densely-wooded country, dotted at intervals with green fields and patches of cleared lands. It was marked by easy longitudinal undulations, indicated by the form of the forests which clothed them, and between two of the more considerable ran small streams, or "runs," as they are denominated, from the right to the left. Close at hand a narrow road, descending the hill, went straight into the forest, where it was visible now and then among the trees in cream-colored patches. The road was filled with commissariat wagons, the white tops of which were visible for two miles in our front.

On our left front a gap in the lowest chain of the hills showed the Gap of Manassas, and to the left and nearer to us lay the "Junction" of the same name, where the Alexandria Railway unites with the rail from the west of Virginia, and continues the route by rails of various denominations from Richmond. The scene was so peaceful a man might well doubt the evidence of one sense that a great contest was being played out below in bloodshed, or imagine, as Mr. Seward sometimes does, that it was a delusion when he wakes in the morning and finds there is civil war upon him. But the cannon spoke out loudly from the green bushes, and the plains below were mottled, so to speak, by puffs of smoke and by white rings from bursting shells and capricious howitzers. It was no review that was going on beneath us. The shells gave proof enough of that, though the rush of the shot could not be heard at the distance. Clouds of dust came up in regular lines through the tree-tops where infantry were acting, and now and then their wavering mists of light blue smoke curled up, and the splutter of musketry broke through the booming of the guns. With the glass I could detect now and then the flash of arms through the dust-clouds in the open, but no one could tell to which side the troops who were moving belonged, and I could only judge from the smoke whether the guns were fired towards or away from the hill. It was evident that the dust in the distance on our right extended beyond that which rose from the Nationals. The view towards the left, as I have said, was interrupted, but the firing was rather more heavy there than on the front or right flank, and a glade was pointed out in the forest as the beginning of Bull or Poole Run, on the other side of which the Confederates were hid in force, though they had not made any specific reply to the shells thrown into their cover early in the morning. There seemed to be a continuous line, which was held by the enemy, from which came steady, solid firing against what might be supposed to be heads of columns stationed at various points or advancing against them. It was necessary to feed the horses and give them some rest after a hot drive of some twenty-six or twenty-seven miles, or I would have proceeded at once to the front. As I was watching the faces of the Senators and Congressmen, I thought I had heard or read of such a scene as this,—but there was much more to come. The soldiers who followed each shot with remarks in English or German were not as eager as men generally are in watching a fight. Once, as a cloud of thick smoke ascended from the trees, a man shouted out, "That's good—we've taken another battery; there goes the magazine." But it looked like, and I believe was, the explosion of a caisson. In the midst of our little reconnoissance Mr. Vizetelly, who has been living and, indeed, marching with one of the regiments as artist of the *Illustrated London News*, came up and told us the action had been commenced in splendid style by the Federalists, who had advanced steadily, driving the Confederates before them—a part of the plan, as I firmly believe, to bring them under the range of their guns. He believed the advantages on the Federalist side were decided, though won with hard fighting, and he had just come up to Centreville to look after something to eat and drink, and to procure little necessaries, in case of need, for his comrades. His walk very probably saved his life. Having seen all that could be discerned through our glasses, my friend and myself had made a feast on our sandwiches in the shade of the buggy; my horse was eating and resting, and I was forced to give him half an hour or more before I mounted, and meantime tried to make out the plan of battle, but all was obscure and dark. Suddenly up rode an officer, with a crowd of soldiers after him, from the village. "We've whipped them on all points!" he shouted. "We've taken their batteries, and they're all retreating!" Such an uproar as followed. The spectators and the men cheered again and again, amid cries of "Bravo!" "Bully for us!" "Didn't I tell you so?" and guttural "hochs" from the Deutschland folk, and loud "hurroos" from the Irish. Soon afterwards, my horse was brought up to the hill, and my friend and the gentleman I have already mentioned set out to walk towards the front—the latter to rejoin his regiment if possible, the former to get a closer view of the proceedings. As I turned down into the narrow road, or lane, already mentioned, there was a forward movement among the large four-wheeled tilt wagons, which raised a good deal of dust. My attention was particularly called to this by the occurrence of a few minutes afterwards. I had met my friends on the road, and after a few words, rode forward at a long trot as well as I could past the wagons and through the dust, when suddenly there arose a tumult in front of me at a small bridge across the road, and then I perceived the drivers of a set of wagons, with the horses turned towards me, who were endeavoring to force their way against the stream of vehicles setting in the other direction. By the side of the new set of wagons there were a number of commissariat men and soldiers, whom at first sight I took to be the baggage guard. They looked excited and alarmed, and were running by the side of the horses—in front the dust quite obscured the view. At the bridge the currents met in wild disorder. "Turn back! Retreat!" shouted the men from the front, "We're whipped, we're whipped!" They cursed and tugged at the horses' heads, and struggled with frenzy to get past. Running by me on foot was a man with the shoulder-straps of an officer. "Pray what is the matter, Sir?" "It means we're pretty badly whipped, and that's a fact," he blurted out in puffs, and continued his career. I observed that he carried no sword. The teamsters of the advancing wagons now caught up the cry. "Turn back—turn your horses" was the shout up the whole line, and, backing, plunging, rearing and kicking, the horses which had been proceeding down the road reversed front and went off towards Centreville. Those behind them went madly rushing on, the drivers being quite indifferent whether glory or disgrace led the way, provided they could find it. In the midst of this extraordinary spectacle an officer, escorted by some dragoons, rode through the ruck with a light cart in charge. Another officer on foot, with his sword under his arm, ran up against me. "What is all this about?" "Why we're pretty badly whipped. We're all in retreat. There's Gen. Tyler there badly wounded." And on he ran. There came yet another, who said, "We're beaten on all points. The whole Army is in retreat." Still there was no flight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation. True, there were many men in uniform flying towards the rear, but it did not appear as if they were beyond the proportions of a large baggage escort. I got my horse up into the field out of the road, and went on rapidly towards the front. Soon I met soldiers who were coming through the corn, mostly without arms; and presently I saw firelocks, cooking-tins, knapsacks, and great-coats on the ground, and observed that the confusion and speed of the baggage-carts became greater, and that many of them were crowded with men, or were followed by others, who clung to them. The ambulances were crowded with soldiers, but it did not look as if there were many wounded. Negro servants, on led horses, dashed frantically past; men in uniform, whom it were a disgrace to the profession of arms to call "soldiers," swarmed by on mules, chargers, and even draught horses, which had been cut out of carts or wagons, and went on with harness clinging to their heels, as frightened as their riders. Men literally screamed with rage and fright when their way was blocked up. On I rode, asking, "What is all this about?" and now and then, but rarely, receiving an answer, "We're whipped," or "We're repulsed." Faces black and dusty, tongues out in the heat, eyes staring—it was a most wonderful sight. On they came like him,

> "—who having once turned round goes on,
> And turns no more his head,
> For he knoweth that a fearful fiend
> Doth close behind him tread."

But where was the fiend? I looked in vain. There was, indeed, some cannonading in front of me and in their rear, but still the firing was comparatively distant, and the runaways were far out of range. As I advanced the number of carts diminished, but the mounted men increased, and the column of fugitives became denser. A few buggies and light wagons filled with men, whose faces would have made up "a great Leporello" in the ghost scene, tried to pierce the rear of the mass of carts, which were now solidified and moving on like a glacier. I crossed a small ditch by the road-side, got out on the road to escape some snake fences, and, looking before me, saw there was still a crowd of men in uniforms coming along. The road was strewn with articles of clothing—firelocks, waist-belts, cartouch-boxes, caps, great coats, mess-tins, musical instruments, cartridges, bayonets and sheaths, swords and pistols—even biscuits, water-bottles, and pieces of meat. Passing a white house by the road-side, I saw, for the first time, a body of infantry with sloped arms marching regularly and rapidly towards me. Their faces were not blackened by powder, and it was evident they had not been engaged. In reply to a question a non-commissioned officer told me in broken English, "We fall back to our lines. The attack did not quite succeed." This was assuring to one who had come through such a scene as I had been witnessing. I had ridden, I suppose, about three or three and a half miles from the hill, though it is not possible to be sure of the distance; when, having passed the white house, I came out on an open piece of ground, beyond and circling which was forest. Two field-pieces were unlimbered and guarding the road; the panting and jaded horses in the rear looked as though they had been hard worked, and the gunners and drivers looked worn and dejected. Dropping shots sounded close in front through the woods, but the guns on the left no longer maintained their fire. I was just about to ask one of the men for a light, when a sputtering fire on my right attracted my attention, and out of the forest or along the road rushed a number of men. The gunners seized the trail of the nearest piece to wheel it round upon them; others made for the tumbrils and horses as if to fly, then a shout was raised, "Don't fire; they're our own men;" and in a few minutes on came pell-mell a whole regiment in disorder. I rode across one and stopped him. "We're pursued by cavalry," he gasped; "they've cut us all to pieces." As he spoke, a shell burst over the column, another dropped on the road, and out streamed another column of men, keeping together with their arms, and closing up the stragglers of the first regiment. I turned, and to my surprise saw the artillerymen had gone off, leaving one gun standing by itself. They had retreated with their horses. While we were on the hill, I had observed and pointed out to my companions a cloud of dust which rose through the trees on our right front. In my present position, that place must have been on the right rear, and it occurred to me that after all there really might be a body of cavalry in that direction, but Murat himself would not have charged these wagons in that deep, well fenced lane. If the dust came, as I believe it did, from field artillery, that would be a different matter. Anyway it was now well established that the retreat had really commenced, though I saw but few wounded men, and the regiments which were falling back had not suffered much loss. No one seemed to know anything for certain. Even the cavalry charge was a rumor. Several officers said they had carried guns and lines, but then they drifted into the nonsense which one reads and hears everywhere about "masked batteries." One or two talked more sensibly about the strong positions of the enemy, the fatigue of their men, the want of a reserve, severe losses, and the bad conduct of certain regiments. Not one spoke as if he thought of retiring beyond Centreville. The clouds of dust rising above the woods marked the retreat of the whole Army, and the crowds of fugitives continued to steal away along the road. The sun was declining, and some 30 miles yet remained to be accomplished ere I could hope to gain the shelter of Washington. No one knew whither any corps or regiment was marching, but there were rumors of all kinds—"The Sixty-ninth are cut to pieces;" "The Fire Zouaves are destroyed," and so on. Presently a tremor ran through the men by whom I was riding, as the sharp reports of some field-pieces rattled through the wood close at hand. A sort of subdued roar, like the voice of distant breakers, rose in front of us, and the soldiers who were, I think, Germans, broke into a double, looking now and then over their shoulders. There was no choice for me but to resign any further researches. The mail from Washington, for the Wednesday steamer, at Boston, leaves at 2½ on Monday, and so I put my horse into a trot, keeping the fields alongside the roads as much as I could, to avoid the fugitives, till I came once more on the rear of the baggage and store carts, and the pressure of the crowd, who, conscious of the aid which the vehicles would afford them against a cavalry charge, and fearful nevertheless, of their proximity, clamored and shouted like madmen as they ran. The road was now literally covered with baggage. It seemed to me as if the men inside were throwing the things out purposely. "Stop," cried I to the driver of one of the carts, "everything is falling out." "——you," shouted a fellow inside, "if you stop him I'll blow your brains out." My attempts to save Uncle Sam's property were then and there discontinued. On approaching Centreville a body of German infantry of the reserve came marching down and stemmed the current in some degree, they were followed by a brigade of guns and another battalion of fresh troops. I turned up on the hill half a mile beyond. The vehicles had all left but two—my buggy was gone. A battery of field guns was in position where we had been standing. The men looked well. As yet there was nothing to indicate more than a retreat and some ill-behavior among the wagoners and the riff-raff of different regiments. Centreville was not a bad position, properly occupied, and I saw no reason why it should not be held, if it was meant to renew the attack, nor any reason why the attack should not be renewed, if there had been any why it should have been made. I swept the field once more. The clouds of dust were denser and nearer. That was all. There was no firing—no musketry. I turned my horse's head, and rode away through the village, and after I got out upon the road the same confusion seemed to prevail. Suddenly the guns on the hill opened, and at the same time the thuds of artillery from the wood on the right rear. The stampede then became general. What occurred at the hill I cannot say, but all the road from Centreville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of the runaways of an utterly demoralized army. Drivers flogged, lashed, spurred, and beat their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams, and ran by the side of the road; mounted men, servants, and men in uniform, vehicles of all sorts, commissariat wagons thronged the narrow ways. At every shot a convulsion as it were seized upon the morbid mass of bones, sinew, wood and iron, and thrilled through it, giving new energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from itself. Again the cry of "Cavalry" arose. "What are you afraid of?" said I to a man who was running beside me. "I'm not afraid of you," replied the ruffian, leveling his piece at me, and pulling the trigger. It was not loaded, or the cap was not on, for the gun did not go off. I was unarmed, and I did go off as fast as I could, resolved to keep my own counsel for the second time that day. And so the flight went on. At one time, a whole mass of infantry, with fixed bayonets, ran down the bank of the road, and some falling as they ran, must have killed and wounded those among whom they fell. As I knew the road would soon become impassable, or blocked up, I put my horse to a gallop and passed on towards the front. But mounted men still rode faster, shouting out, "Cavalry are coming." Again I ventured to speak to some officers whom I overtook, and said, "If these runaways are not stopped, the whole of the posts and pickets into Washington will fly also." One of them, without saying a word, spurred his horse and dashed in front. I do not know whether he ordered the movement or not, but the van of the fugitives was now suddenly checked, and, pressing on through the wood at the roadside, I saw a regiment of infantry blocking up the way, with their front towards Centreville. A musket was leveled at my head as I pushed to the front—"Stop, or I'll fire." At the same time the officers were shouting out, "Don't let a soul pass." I addressed one of them and said, "Sir! I am a British subject. I am not, I assure you, running away. I have done my best to stop this digraceful rout (as I had) and have been telling them there are no cavalry within miles of them." "I can't let you pass, Sir!" I bethought me of Gen. Scott's pass. The Adjutant read it, and the word was given along the line, "Let that man pass!" and so I rode through, uncertain if I could now gain the Long Bridge in time to pass over without the countersign. It was about this time I met a cart by the roadside, surrounded by a group of soldiers, some of whom had "69" on their caps. The owner, as I took him to be, was in great distress, and cried out as I passed, "Can you tell me, Sir, where the Sixty-ninth are? These men say they are cut to pieces." "I can't tell you." "I'm in charge of the mails, Sir, and I will deliver them if I die for it. You are a gentleman, and I can depend on your word. Is it safe for me to go on?" Not knowing the extent of the *débâcle*, I assured him it was, and asked the men of the regiment how they happened to be there. "Shure, the Colonel himself told us to go off every man on his own hook, and to fly for our lives," replied one of them. The mail-agent, who told me he was an Englishman, started the cart again. I sincerely hope no bad result to himself or his charge followed my advice. I reached Fairfax Court-house: the people, black and white, with anxious faces, were at the doors, and the infantry were under arms. I was besieged with questions, though hundreds of fugitives had passed through before me. At one house I stopped to ask for water for my horse; the owner sent his servant for it cheerfully, the very house where we had in vain asked for something to eat in the forenoon. "There's a fright among them," I observed, in reply to his question respecting the commissariat drivers. "They're afraid of the enemy's cavalry." "Are you an American?" said the man. "No, I am not." "Well, then," he said, "there will be cavalry on them soon enough. There's 20,000 of the best horsemen in the world in Virginny!" Washington was still 18 miles away. The road was rough and uncertain, and again my poor steed was under way; but it was no use trying to outstrip the runaways. Once or twice I imagined I heard guns in the rear, but I could not be sure of it in consequence of the roar of the flight behind me. It was most surprising to see how far the foot soldiers had contrived to get on in advance. After sunset the moon rose, and amid other acquaintances I jogged alongside an officer who was in charge of Col. Hunter, the commander of a brigade, I believe, who was shot through the neck, and was inside a cart, escorted by a few troopers. This officer was, as I understood, the Major or second in command of Col. Hunter's Regiment, yet he had considered it right to take charge of his chief, and to leave his battalion. He said they had driven back the enemy with ease, but had not been supported, and blamed—as bad officers and good ones will do—the conduct of the General: "So mean a fight I never saw." I was reminded of a Crimean General who made us all merry by saying after the first bombardment, "In the whole course of my experience I never saw a seige conducted on such principles as these." Our friend had been without food, but not, I suspect, without drink—and that, we know, affects empty stomachs very much—since 2 o'clock that morning. Now, what is to be thought of an officer—gallant, he may be, as steel—who says, as I heard this gentleman say to a picket who asked him how the day went in front, "Well, we've been licked into a cocked hat; knocked to—" This was his cry to teamsters, escorts, convoys, the officers, and men on guard and detachment, while I, ignorant of the disaster behind, tried to mollify the effect of the news by adding "Oh, it's a drawn battle. The troops are reoccupying the position from which they started in the morning." Perhaps he knew his troops better than I did. It was a strange ride, through a country now still as death, the white road shining like a river in the moonlight, the trees black as ebony in the shade; now and then a figure flitting by into the forest or across the road—frightened friend or lurking foe, who could say? Then the anxious pickets and sentries all asking, "What's the news?" and evidently prepared for any amount of loss. Twice or thrice we lost our way, or our certainty about it, and shouted at isolated houses and received no reply, except from angry watch dogs. Then we were set right as we approached Washington by teamsters. For an hour, however, we seemed to be traveling along a road which in all its points far and near was "Twelve miles from the Long Bridge." Up hills, down into valleys, with the silent grim wood forever by our sides. Now and then in the profound gloom, broken only by a spark from the horse's hoof, came a dull but familiar sound like the shutting of a distant door. As I approached Washington, having left the Colonel and his escort at some seven miles on the south side of the Long Bridge, I found the grand guards, pickets' posts, and individual sentries burning for the news, and the word used to pass along, "What does that man say, Jack?" "Begorra, he tells me we're not het at all—only retreating to the ould lines for convaniency of fighting to-morrow again. Oh, that's iligant!" On getting to the *tête de pont*, however, the countersign was demanded; of course, I had not got it. But the officer passed me through on the production of Gen. Scott's safeguard. The lights of the city were in sight and reflected on the waters of the Potomac, just glistened by the cloudy moon, shone the gay lamps of the White House, where the President was probably entertaining some friends. In silence I passed over the Long Bridge. Some few hours later, it quivered under the steps of a rabble of unarmed men. At the Washington end a regiment with piled arms were waiting to cross over into Virginia, singing and cheering. Before the morning they received orders, I believe, to assist in keeping Maryland quiet. For the hundredth time I repeated the cautious account, which to the best of my knowledge was true. There were men, women and soldiers to hear it. The clocks had just struck 11 P. M. as I passed Willard's. The pavement in front of the hall was crowded. The rumors of defeat had come in, but few of the many who had been fed upon lies, and the reports of complete victory which prevailed, could credit the intelligence. Seven hours had not elapsed before the streets told the story. "The Grand Army of the North," as it was called, had representatives in every thoroughfare, without arms, orders or officers, standing out in the drenching rain. When all these most unaccountable phenomena were occurring I was fast asleep, but I could scarce credit my informant in the morning, when he told me that the Federalists, utterly routed, had fallen back upon Arlington to defend the capital, leaving nearly five batteries of artillery, eight thousand muskets, immense quantity of stores and baggage, and their wounded and prisoners in the hands of the enemy!

Let the American journals tell the story their own way. I have told mine as I know it. It has rained incessantly and heavily since early morning, and the country must be unfit for operations; otherwise, if Mr. Davis desired to press his advantage, he might now be very close to Arlington Heights. He has already proved that he has a fair right to be considered the head of a "belligerent *power*." But, though the North may reel under the shock, I cannot think it will make her desist from the struggle, unless it be speedily followed by blows more deadly even than the repulse from Manassas. There is much talk now (of "masked batteries," of course) of outflanking, and cavalry, and such matters. The truth seems to be that the men were overworked—kept out for twelve to fourteen hours in the sun, exposed to long-range fire, badly officered, and of deficient regimental organization. Then came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this Army, so constituted, out of action, in face of an energetic enemy who had repulsed it. The retirement of the baggage, which was without adequate guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, was misunderstood and created alarm, and that alarm became a panic, which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy and on the opening of their guns on the runaways. But the North will be all the more eager to retrieve this disaster, although it may divert her from the scheme, which has been suggested to her, of punishing England a little while longer. The exultation of the South can only be understood by those who may see it, and if the National Government perseveres in its design to make Union by force it may prepare for a struggle the result of which will leave the Union very little to fight for. More of the "battle" in my next. I pity the public across the water, but they must be the victims of hallucinations and myths it is out of my power to dispel or rectify just now. Having told so long a story, I can scarcely expect your readers to have patience, and go back upon the usual diary of events; but the records, such as they are, of this extraordinary repulse, must command attention. It is impossible to exaggerate their importance. No man can predict the results, or pretend to guess at them.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE BATTLE.

From the London Times, Aug 7.

"The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have unfortunately assumed the character of open war." Such is the tranquil comment of the Royal Speech upon the events in the New World which have fallen so unexpectedly upon the ear of Europe. Our Queen has reflected, with an excellent fidelity, the feelings of her people. After the first surprise was over, and when the "God bless me! you don't say so?" had been said, we think we never heard of a battle in which 75,000 men seem to have been engaged on each side, and which fell so blank upon the public ear, and engaged so little European interest. The fact is, that we do not like to laugh, and the sense of the ridiculous comes too strong over us when we would be serious. It is a great battle without the dignity of danger or the painful interest of great carnage. There are all the ridiculous incidents of stark fear and rabid terror, without much real peril, and with very little actual suffering. We begin to feel that we have been cheated out of our sympathies. When this war broke out, we English all pictured to ourselves two earnest sections of the same population interlaced in mortal combat, warring to the knife and to the death. We received by every mail little samples of an atmosphere of blood and thunder and war and wounds. All America appeared to us, poor dupes! like a fresh exploded mine—all smoke and fragments and torn limbs. We fancied our kinsmen reckless, furious, flying at each other's throats, and careless of their own safety. At the same time that they were shaking their knives at each other they were shaking their fists at us. We trembled for what we were fated to see. We held our breath for the first shock of battle between these two young giants. We shut our eyes against the deadly struggle. We are calmer now. We are all calmer. We are satisfied that these warlike athletes, who were issuing such dire threats against any one who should dare to offer to separate them, are not so very reckless. Since their dissensions have assumed "the character of open war" they have been carried on upon strictly humanitarian principles. *If we are to believe the American Press, an American battle has never yet been so dangerous as an American passenger boat, and not much more so than an American railway.* The hostile forces shell each other out of strong fortresses without losing a single life. They fight a battle in Western Virginia, which determines the fate of a district at the expense of less than a score of casualties; and a great stand-up battle is fought between 150,000 men, ending in a panic and a twenty miles run; and when the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reaches Alexandria the New-York *Herald* reports that "the killed and wounded on our side will be between three and five hundred."

It is very difficult to gauge the solidity of anything American—even of a great battle. We know that there was a great rout in front of that gap which runs up into the hills, for we were represented in the ruck, and may say that we saw it with our own eyes and heard the cannonade with our own ears. There is a probability, also, that the number of men present at the battle mounts to the high figure of 150,000, for both accounts seem to agree upon this. Beyond these facts, however, everything seems vague and uncertain. The advance of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reads in the American papers like a burlesque of the progress of Xerxes to the Hellespont. The great National victory of Bull Run, which was flashed over the Northern States and recorded in the Northern papers, was a thing hovering for hours, while yet in print, upon the confines of fancy and possibility. The abject rout, the ultimate reality, was what we could have least believed. Perhaps we ought to have anticipated that the same ferocious men who had burnt up the homesteads on their line of march would speed back over the embers with pale faces in their panic flight. But this never did occur to us. It requires the testimony of the Americans themselves and the witness of our own correspondent to suggest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for 20 miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other American patriots abstained from pursuing these 75,000 enemies because they were not informed how stark-frightened these were. Even the artillery were not captured, but picked up. The guns were left behind, because they impeded the flight of the artillerymen, and they might have been to a great extent carried off, if the apprehensions of the gunners would have allowed them to take advantage of the leisure which the prudent conqueror was so ready to afford. On the other hand, our correspondent thinks that the panic had gone so right to the heart of the North, that if Gen. Beauregard had the enterprise to follow up his advantage, he might have gone almost unresisted into Washington City itself. All that the Northern Press says upon this subject, is to congratulate themselves that the enemy did not know in what a fright they were.

This is not our account of this battle. It is the American account. It is the account of the New-York papers, alternating, as they do, between shrieks of victory, of agony, and of vindictive despair. If they have only lost between 300 and 500 men, it seems to us to be a very cheap lesson. See what they have gained by it. They have found out now that the spirit of patriotism, and even the instinct of combat, does not prevent Northern volunteers from going off in a body, under pretence of their time of enlistment being up, although the morning of the combat may be come, and the cannon may be sounding in their ears. They have found out also that even a Northern Army can, without much good military reason given, lose its attraction of cohesion, and dissolve into a mob. They have also found out that the Southerners are not to be walked over like a partridge manor, and that they have some military heads among them. Of course, we must expect them to meet these hard facts by a certain quantity of bluster. They must call out a few more millions of volunteers, and they must make a confident demand upon an incredulous world for a few more hundred millions sterling. *But behind all this there must rise a gathering doubt that this Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer.* The North has now made its experiment, and not only has it not answered, but the process has not been encouraging. As a matter of habit, and to ease the American mind, a certain quantity of threats and tall words may be necessary, and they may pass. But they will be of small avail against the facts as they now stand. In the face of the picture of that screaming crowd—the Grand Army of the Potomac, &c.—these great words from the expectant gentlemen at Washington lose every charm.

From the Times, Aug. 5.

It is a complete victory—as much a victory as Austerlitz. All the incidents of a victory are frankly stated in the New-York telegram. All the artillery, arms, stores, and small arms, have been captured by the Confederates. And now, what next? *No one can hope that this is one of those victories which produce a peace. There will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be frenzy all over the North; but we cannot hope that there will be any thought of peace.* We may be sure that the first thought will be for revenge. We will make no remark upon the number of casualties recorded, except to say that other telegrams have arrived which put it much higher; for we shall be glad to hear that such a fight can have been fought at the cost of 500 men. Every one of these will have his circle of friends and his sworn league of avengers. The Army which has just been routed has had all its spirit broken, and as a military body has ceased to exist; but there are ten times as many ready to come on, perhaps to the same fate. We wish we could find something in this victory upon which to congratulate either the victors or the vanquished. We wish we could see in it the probable cause of that humility or that contentment which might facilitate peace. We can, however, unhappily, see in it nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

From the London News.

The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise or to acquiescence on any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New-England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory.

From the London Telegraph.

The battle of Bull Run was a battle which, if second to Magenta or to Solferino in actual slaughter, was marked with more envenomed hostility. The dominant feeling in England in this unhappy quarrel is one of unfeigned and bitter sorrow. If Americans labor for one moment under the impression that the successes or reverses of one or of the other section of the combatants will awaken anything like partisan feeling in this country, they are most grievously mistaken.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from St. Jago de Cuba—Joaquin Baralt, Diego de Moyor, Antonio Giro, Juan Bafecas, Jose Barrera, E. D'Espaigne, lady, 2 children and servant, G. Adams and 2 sons, A. Carreno, M. G[illegible]inero, A. Fruta, F. Cabe, J. Rufast, J. Riera, J. N. F[illegible], G. Jerrer, J. E. Causse, E. Battle, A. Vinent and lady, M. Mustelier, Pablo Mustelier, Misses Isabel Ferrer, Anna Ferrer, Anna Scanlon, C. Hervijs, Nicholas Adan, E. W. Wilch, J. Bauman, T. Peon, B. Zizon, M. Z. [illegible], J. Fernander, Thos. J. Fales, Adolf Jesser and lady, E. Cahusac, J. Runge, M. Saines, D. S. Zanetti, J. R. H[illegible], Miss Elena Zaprichi, Miss C. Mangas, Mrs N. F. Caramajon and daughter, Miss Joanna Walsh O'Callaghan, G. Bradfort and sons, J. C. Fisher, Robert Murrays, Jas. Fox, Archibald Wilson, Robert Dandye, Sidney Smith, Pedro Bigil, Mr. Cole, Mr. Kooken, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Tinion Valdes.

Aug. 19—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Amalia Buland, Wm. Herrmann, Andreas Voss and lady, Chas. Luling and family, G. A. Hiller and family, Capt. Kloegeta, Capt. McKinnon and son, David Duffy, G. C. W. Gammage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 53 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 18 | Gov. Island. 8 07 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Royal Bride, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol, Howland & Aspinwall; E. Saler, Emerson, Truxillo.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships David Barrow, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; W. Chamberlin, Jennings, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Nereide, (Prus.,) Freymouth, Plymouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Washington, White, Baltimore; L. Bosselman, Voss, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Victoria, Brusch, Aux Cayes, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Maggie, Cristich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Margaret, Finlay, Londonderry, Jackson & Neill; Algonquin, Emery, Shanghai, Harbeck & Co.

Schooners St. George, Penniston, Demerara; Elizabeth Jane, Anderson, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; Dasher, Smith, St. John, A. Smithers; Dart, Palmer, Stamford; Flash, (Br.,) Wark, Nassau, E. L. Peret & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Layfield, Washington. D. C., 48 hours, in ballast, to C. H. Williams.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 4th inst., and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 228 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Brings $100,000 in specie. 12th inst., lat. 50 10, lon. 21, spoke English ship Rajagopaul, strg.E. 17th, lat. 43 17, lon. 59 14, exchanged signals with a steamship, supposed to be of the Cunard line. 19th, at 8 A. M., passed steamship Fulton, hence for Havre. The B. experienced some heavy N. W. gales.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Cheesman, St. Jago de Cuba Aug. 10, and Havana the 14th, at 12 M., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. de Mier. At 4 P. M. on the 14th, experienced a heavy squall with rain, which in two hours increased to a hurricane, first from N. W. to N. E. and E. N. E., from 4 to A. M. gale still increasing, and heavy sea, the barometer at 29 3-10; at 9 A. M. was struck by a sea which carried away the light work of the paddle boxes; the gale continued more or less for three ds.; 8 P. M. 15th, passed the Great Isaacs.

French war steamer Catinet, Fabre, Halifax 16th inst.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schrover, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer T. W. Broom, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Alice, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship E. Z., Hodges, Cork July 1, in ballast, to Zerega & Co. Aug. 10, lat. 41 15, lon. 61, exchanged colors with a black bark, bound E., showing a blue burgee with red border; could not make out his name. The E. Z. has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Abbyla, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Young, Cay Frances, Cuba, Aug. 1, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with Br. brig James Stewart, for Boston, and Br. bark Victoria, for Falmouth. Aug. 4, off the Isaacs, saw an English sloop-of-war, cruising about the Gulf, under steam. Has been 9 ds. N. of Barnegat with N. E. gales; was driven back to Cape May; lost sails, &c.

Bark Kanawha, Swinnerton, Grand Turk 20 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co. Has had some very heavy weather, split sails, &c. Aug. 5, lat. 32, lon. 73, spoke brig Frances Jane, of and from Baltimore for the West Indies, who reported having spoken a privateer the day previous; did not mention her name.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Sunderland 50 ds., via New-Haven, with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had westerly weather the whole passage.

Bark S. W. Pike, (of Bath,) Noyes, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Ina, (of Eastport,) Benson, Zaza 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Been 4 ds. N. of Delaware, becalmed.

Brig Boska, (Danish,) Lichtenburg, Santos June 30, with coffee to order.

Schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) Wentworth, Basseta, Guadaloupe, 17 ds., in ballast, to R. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather, broke main-boom, split mainsail, &c. 14th inst., off Cape May, saw schr. Gen. Hersey, from Philadelphia for an Eastern port; had sprung a leak in the gale of the 13th, and sunk in 25 fathoms water. The crew were taken off by schr. F. Warren, from Bangor, and taken into Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Conway, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Pembroke.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Samuel Colt, (3-masted,) Mitchell, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Jones, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Express, Wentworth, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Medford, Gullifer, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Atlantic Dock Co.

Schr. Ringgold, Crowell, Albany, with mdse., for Newburyport.

Schr. Louisville, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with stone.

Schr. Louisa, Hallett, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Acklan, Ray, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. George L. Lamphear, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Alpine, Bray, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Lion, Furbish, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—During the day from N. to S., and light.

Below.

The pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, boarded, 16th inst., off Gay Head, bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, 63 ds. from Shields for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Achilles left last evening for Hampton Roads, to tow the ship Fair Wind to this port. She has got a steam-pump on board.

Baltimore, Aug. 17.—The ship Fair Wind is at anchor inside of Cape Henry, leaking badly and crew worn out and sick. A gang of men have been sent down to pump and keep her free; three carpenters have also gone down to fix her broken rudder in such a way as she can be made manageable.

Spoken, &c.

Ariel—bark, 130 ds. from Zanzabar for Boston, Aug. 16, off Gay Head.—(By pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

Anne Logan—bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 21, lat. 45 15, lon. 38 40.

A. D. Scudder—schr., of Provincetown, anchored, with 20,000 fish, July 28, lat. 43 40, lon. 50.

Carolina—Oldg. brig, from Hamburg for St. Thomas, July 28, lat. 20, lon. 50.

J. F. Ward—Br. brig, from London for Coquimbo, July 16, lat. 2 N., lon. 32 W.

Margaret Evans—ship, hence for London, exchanged signals with, Aug. 7, lat. 41 40, lon. 67 20.

New World—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 25, lat. 45 10, lon. 43 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, July 27, bark Brothers, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Bion Bradbury, for do. do.; the captains of both the above vessels were sick.

At Cay Frances, Cuba, Aug. 1, bark Mary Bentley, Bentley, and Br. brig Stately.

At Santos, June 30, bark "Juermann," for the East Indies.